

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHEMICAL GENOCIDE OF
KURDS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, two articles appeared in the Washington Post and the New York Times this week that I would like to submit for the RECORD. The thrust of both is clear. Genocide is being committed by the armed forces of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein against the Kurdish populace of northern Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot remain indifferent to this wholesale slaughter. Indifference in the past has allowed ruthless dictators to murder millions of people, and indifference today will allow countless more to die. The ceasefire in the gulf war has ended a conflict that claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, and we should not allow this ceasefire to be used as an opportunity for renewed bloodletting. The systematic use of chemical weapons in gas attacks against civilian populations centers is an outrage with little precedent, and should be met with a firm response if similar affronts to humanity are to be avoided in the future.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 8, 1988]

MAKE NO MISTAKE—THIS IS GENOCIDE
(By Jim Hoagland)

PARIS.—Iraq is committing step-by-step genocide against the Kurdish people in the remote Zagros Mountains. The evidence is now so clear that the world cannot shrink from branding Iraq's actions with that horrible word and demanding an end to this calculated massacre.

The Iraqi version of genocide is being conducted in military operations stretched out over years and launched against the Kurds as opportunities permit. It does not have the maniacal pace or organization of Hitler's Germany or Pol Pot's Cambodia. But this must not lessen the horror, condemnation and forceful opposition the world community and especially the Reagan administration must demonstrate if a similar tragedy is to be avoided.

Washington and the United Nations have responded with surprisingly mild rebukes as Iraq has taken advantage of the U.N.-sponsored cease-fire with Iran to intensify poison-gas attacks against Kurdish civilians, on a scale not known since World War I. More distressingly, the United States and other nations have taken no effective action to stop the slaughter of Kurdish civilians and the mass eviction of these Aryan tribal people from their mountain homes.

Such inactivity from an administration that has supposedly been building up American influence and leverage in the Persian Gulf is inexcusable. The United States spent \$200 million to place a naval shield for the past year around the shipping of Iraq's Arab allies in the war against Iran. The

White House also accepted with indecent haste an Iraqi apology for the attack on the USS Stark, which killed 37 American servicemen. In its grudge match with Iran, the Reagan administration visibly tilted to Iraq's side—and at a high price.

But now Washington appears either unable or unwilling to use the leverage it said it was obtaining to help the Kurds or push the Iraqis to drop the hard-line positions that have driven the negotiations on ending the Iran-Iraq war into deadlock.

Secretary of State George Shultz has given several recent speeches mixing eloquence with hand-wringing about the horrors of chemical weapons. When confronted with their open use by the brutal Iraqi regime that he has chosen to cultivate rather than confront, Shultz folds his cards. As it stands now, other countries that would be tempted to use the "poor man's atomic bomb" against their enemies can conclude from the Iraqi example that they will have to pay no price internationally for doing so.

An estimated 120,000 Kurds have fled into neighboring Turkey in the past week. One measure of the atrocities being committed against the Kurds in the public outrage voiced by the leaders of Turkey, a Moslem country that places high value on its relations with Iraq and has a reputation for suppressing its own Kurds. Nonetheless, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was quoted by the BBC as saying that "a massacre of innocent people" is occurring in Iraq.

Where are equivalent U.S. statements that might signal a serious international action to halt the Iraqis? In the midst of the election campaign, the Reagan White House and the State Department appear to have other things on their agendas. State Department officials speak instead of making "an expression of concern" to the Baghdad government.

History shows that such meekness will provide no comfort or protection for the Kurds—Moslems who are racially distinct from the Arab majority of Iraq. While their periodic rebellions against Baghdad in this century have been suppressed with brutality, it was only 13 years ago that "a final solution" seems to have been adopted as the option of choice for the troublesome Kurds.

In 1975, it was the shah of Iran who signed a border agreement with Iraq and gave Iraqi ruler Saddam Hussein a free hand in Kurdistan rather than continue a costly frontier war. The United States went along with the decision of the shah, who had been funneling American-supplied weapons to the rebel Kurdish army led by the legendary warrior Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

I was with Barzani in the Zagros when the end came that March. Anger and sorrow consumed him as he told me that he had risked everything because he had trusted the United States. He had expected betrayal by the shah; that was why he had insisted that the United States be deeply involved in supporting the rebellion from the beginning. In defeat, he asked for American humanitarian help to prevent the destruction of his people.

But over the next year, the Iraqis faced no international opposition as they de-

stroyed thousands of Kurdish villages and resettled as many of the Kurds in Arab-dominated regions as they could. After the Iran-Iraq war erupted in 1980, the surviving Kurdish fighters threw in their lot with Tehran.

This time it is a truce with the ayatollahs that has enabled Iraq to have another go at removing the Kurds from their homelands, with the new wrinkle of poison gas thrown in. This time Hussein's intention of depopulating Kurdistan may be within his grasp.

It is unthinkable that he will benefit once again from official American indifference and/or impotence that will be justified in the name of maintaining influence in the Arab world.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1988]

STOP THE IRAQI MURDER OF THE KURDS

(By William Safire)

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L.I.—On the day the cease-fire began in the Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein, dictator of Iraq, launched a new military offensive. This was for vengeance—to punish the Kurdish people living in northern Iraq who had dared to pursue their long struggle for autonomy during the dictator's war against Iran.

With his forces freed by the cease-fire, Saddam Hussein smashed the Kurds—possibly with mustard gas, which he has reintroduced in modern warfare. Ninety thousand Kurdish refugees are now huddled in tent cities along the Turkish border, with another 40,000 cut off from escape.

This is a campaign of extermination aimed against an ancient ethnic group that wants only to keep its own language and customs in *sarbasti*—freedom. A classic example of genocide is under way, and the world does not give a damn.

Three men are alive today who can boast of having made a major contribution to world depopulation: Idi Amin of Africa, Pol Pot of Asia and Saddam Hussein of the Middle East. The Iraqi trails the Asian in the number slaughtered only because his nuclear capability was curtailed by the Israelis; otherwise, he would surely have incinerated five million residents of Teheran. However, Saddam is still active, and with several million Kurds at his mercy, he may yet pass Pol Pot in megamurders.

The Iraqi dictator evidently sees a cease-fire as a time for getting even. He will one day turn his aggressive attention to Syria's Assad, the only Arab leader to have helped Iran, but first he is intent on bloodily crushing all self-determination aspirations within his own borders.

For a millenium, Kurdistan has been a place but not a nation. Today the nearly 20 million Kurds live under three flags in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, with some in Syria and the Soviet Union. The Iranians supplied the Iraqi Kurds with arms to harass Saddam, and the Iraqi dictator armed the Iranian Kurds to harass the Ayatollah's army. The Kurds, though split into factions and aware they were being used as pawns, saw the Iran-Iraq war as a chance to establish a kind of autonomy if not independence.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

But Iran-Iraq peace means retribution and death. Let us marvel at the reaction:

United Nations peacemakers in Geneva are concerned only with the interests of member nations, not with the lives of the Kurdish people or with the proliferation of poison gas. Not even a cluck of sympathy comes out of the U.N. Secretary General, who does not want to offend Baghdad or Teheran.

The United States, in its Reagan-era asseritiveness, did manage to issue one small cluck. The State Department spokesperson has said that if the reports of mass exodus of refugees are true, then what is going on would be "a grave violation of international human rights." How's that for taking action to stop slaughter of innocents? (Presumably a double-cluck, or even escalation to a loud harrumph, would cause us to lose influence with Saddam, whom we helped to wear down Iran; why waste an i.o.u.?)

The Turks, who severely repress their own Kurdish minority (they call the Kurds "mountain Turks" and forbid the Kurdish language) are accepting some refugees from Saddam's wrath. That's something; not much, but at least not the turning-away we get from the totalitarian Arab world or the amoral Soviet Union.

The world's film crews are too comfortable in Israel's West Bank, covering a made-for TV uprising of a new "people," to bother with the genocidal campaign against a well-defined ethnic group that has been friendless throughout modern history and does not yet understand the publicity business. For television, inaccessibility is no excuse for ignoring the news; the ability of color cameras to bring home the horror of large-scale atrocities imposes a special responsibility on that medium to stake out murder scenes or get first-hand accounts from refugees.

What about the two candidates for leader of the free world? If ever asked about stopping this killing, Mr. Dukakis, would propose mailing a stern postcard to the U.N. and Mr. Bush might offer a little homily on evenhandedness.

We could stop the killing by (a) demanding a Security Council investigation and linkage of human rights to the Geneva peacemaking, (b) bringing Kurdish refugees to the U.S. for testimony, (c) encouraging wider Turkish aid and (d) leaning on Iraq by threatening an early pullout of Persian Gulf ships. If this gets no results quickly, we can slip Stinger missiles to Massoud Barzani in the hills to bring down the gassing gunships.

The Kurds say *Pesh Merga*—"Forward to Death." That is a slogan of defiance, but it has also been a description of their fate. People who want only peace and freedom deserve America's attention and support.

TRIBUTE TO MS. RITA DI MARTINO UPON HER RECEIPT OF THE HISPANIC WOMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Rita Di Martino who is being honored by the Hispanic Business and Professional Woman's Club of Las Vegas as the Hispanic "Woman of the Year."

Ms. Di Martino is an active member of the Hispanic community in my district, centering around Las Vegas, NV. She is the chairwoman of the board of the National Council of La Raza, a member of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, the Cuban American National Council, and the board of trustees of Bronx-Lebanon Hospital and Doctors Hospital.

In 1982, President Reagan appointed Ms. Di Martino as U.S. Ambassador to UNICEF Executive Board. Ms. Di Martino has received numerous honors for her efforts in the Hispanic community, she has been named in "Who's Who in America," "100 Hispanic Influentials in America Today," and "Cattell's Who's Who in American Politics."

In Nevada, Hispanic culture has provided a major influence on the customs of the area. As this year's theme, the Hispanic Business and Professional Women's Club has chosen "500 years of history * * * the women's contribution." It is because of this consideration of the women's contributions to Hispanic culture, can we reverent Rita Di Martino with this honor.

The celebration of this honor will take place on September 24, 1988. The night will commemorate Hispanic Heritage Week, a resolution by Congress in recognition of the outstanding contributions by Hispanic Americans. This gala affair will include participants from all over Latin and South America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues in the House to join with me now to honor this outstanding member of the Hispanic community in my home district.

DOUBLE YOUR MESSAGE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to respectfully request once again that I be able to insert an article written by Mr. Michael J. Lacivita, a distinguished citizen and author from my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Lacivita has authored another brilliant article entitled "Double Your Message," which appeared in the November/December 1981 issue of Navy Lifeline. Again, because of the great significance of the issues addressed by Mr. Lacivita in this article, I encourage all of my colleagues to read it.

DOUBLE YOUR MESSAGE

(By Michael Lacivita)

Supervisors are the kingpins in our safety communications program. Their safety tolerance levels will determine the awareness and attitudes of those with whom they work closest. As one of our employees once said, "If safety isn't in the supervisor, it won't be in his people."

Since "hear and see" communications create the best environment for understanding and retention, we developed a combination safety poster and verbal communications program for Commercial Shearing's supervisor and employee monthly safety meetings. It focuses on details we feel are important to our type of operations, as well as general safety topics.

The program is based on a series of 18- x 28-inch posters. The supervisor reads the poster while it faces his group of employees. The supervisor may want to expand on how the information relates to this operations. The monthly meetings are mandatory and require about 10 minutes.

At the end of the meeting the supervisor displays the poster in his area. It reinforces the safety presentation by acting as a reminder of an entire month.

Finally, the safety director or his counterparts at other manufacturing locations review these safety topics and their graphic summaries with every new hire in the company's plants, before the employee starts to work.

We try to make the monthly safety meetings interesting so employees anticipate these sessions and retain their content. We have discussed safety attitudes, near-misses, pinch points, and good housekeeping, stressing unsafe acts as well as unsafe conditions. The meetings are dynamic, not static. They inform and train.

For visual impact, we've incorporated photos of animals such as dogs and cats into the program. The photos show the safety instincts of animals as related to the monthly safety topic. We also change the colors of background and lettering each month. Our advertising department prepares the visuals.

We believe that dynamic supervisor-employee monthly safety meetings are a vital part of our safety effort, since the supervisor is an employee's first and often foremost contact with the company. Our Hear and See poster program is the supervisor's ammunition. We use a rifle rather than shotgun approach to safety.

We ask supervisors to present the safety topic in a clear and forceful manner, showing sincerity and enthusiasm. Some supervisors think they can't give good talks to save their lives. With our Hear and See format they can give talks that could save someone else's life.

Supervisor reaction to the program has been favorable because the safety talks are easier to present. Everyone discusses the same topic and the Hear and See concept holds employees' attention.

While we have used similar campaigns which are available from state agencies and private firms, Commercial's Hear and See approach aims directly at its various manufacturing operations.

We hope our program has instilled a more lasting awareness of working safely and safe conditions. We feel the program enlivens what is generally considered to be an uninspiring and dry subject.

Last year the American Metal Stampings Association presented its highest safety award, the Seastrom Safety Award, to Commercial Shearing for its 1979 Hear and See Program.

TRIBUTE TO BUD BROWN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, Mr. Bud Brown. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this outstanding individual, who will be recognized by the San Fernando Kawanis Club for his dedicated service as president. Although Bud

is stepping down as president, he will undoubtedly continue his long record of community service and involvement.

For over 30 years, Bud Brown's pleasant personality and ready willingness to be helpful has endeared him to both his colleagues and in the communications industry and to the public he has served so well. As a result of his hard work and excellent performance, he enjoys respect and support throughout the San Fernando Valley.

Throughout his career in the communications industry, Bud has always shown a willingness and desire to give freely of his valuable time to aid organizations or causes important to his community. At present, he is first vice president of the Mission Hills Chamber; member, board of directors Sylmar Chamber of Commerce; active in Pacoima and San Fernando Chambers; first vice president-Century Club, Holy Cross Hospital; chairman of the board of trustees for Employees and Good Government Club; first vice president Foothill Advisory Boosters, LAPD Foothill Division; director-LA Mission College's Club; board of directors Heaven on Earth Ranch; and member board of directors of Project Heavy, San Fernando Valley. Bud Brown has built a record of commitment and excellence that is an inspiration to us all.

Bud is presently district manager-community relations of GTE, California. He began his telephone career in 1956 as a cable splicer in Santa Monica.

His lovely wife, Althea, and two sons, David and Danny, are justifiably proud of Bud. Few people have given of their time and energy as selflessly as he. It is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Bud Brown, an invaluable member of my community.

THE BABY BUST

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the birthday candles are burning low on the prospects for improving the health of our Nation's newborn children. In 1979, the Nation set goals to reduce mortality rates.

But as the years have ticked away and these proposals have aged, the goals of reducing infant mortality have fallen by the wayside.

Of the 13 goals that the Nation set for the delivery of health care to infants, only three are now within reach. The remaining 10 goals will go unmet if the need is not addressed with greater urgency.

The successful goals include establishment of programs to detect metabolic disorders and efforts to ensure that all infants are securely strapped into car safety seats when leaving the hospital for the first time. At the same time, the fundamental, underlying problems have not yet been met.

The statistics present a tragedy in our Nation. Medical care is not reaching mothers or newborns. I am concerned that our goals will go unattained in the 2 years remaining before the deadline passes.

This summer, the National Commission on Infant Mortality released its findings. In its findings, the report underlined the undiminished scope of the problem and the need to act now on those findings.

The facts are disturbing. In 1985, over 40,000 babies died because they were not getting the proper care. Unless some dramatic changes occur in our system of health care delivery to newborn children and to young mothers, then 1990 will not witness any reductions in that tragic statistic.

The tragedy of the infant mortality statistics tells doctors and health professionals that the underlying problems affecting the health of newborn infants has not really changed.

The post mortem on infant mortality hopefully will hold some meaningful promise for the Government, for doctors, and most importantly, for parents. The statistics show that improved prenatal care is part of the puzzle of reducing infant mortality. Now that those statistics have been canvassed for yet another year, it is time to put our technological muscle and willpower fully behind the solutions to high infant mortality.

The stork cannot solve infant mortality. This problem originates within our society, within our cities, and within our homes.

After years of identifying the problem, of identifying the at-risk groups, and of identifying what sorts of medicines to give or what machines to provide in the hospital, it is time to take that knowledge and those solutions directly to the mothers and to offer them something more than a little bit of hope and a large dose of risk.

We are not only behind other nations in terms of relative infant mortality rates. We are way behind in many of the goals that we as a nation set for ourselves years ago. The following article describes some of the deficiencies of health care for infants. Hopefully, as the latest statistics sound the alarm bell, we can move ahead and deal with the problem squarely.

The article follows:

U.S. TO MISS MOST GOALS FOR IMPROVING INFANT HEALTH

(By Robert Byrd)

ATLANTA.—Most of the nation's top goals for babies and pregnant women by 1990—including a reduction in the infant mortality rate—will not be met, federal health officials said yesterday.

"It's certainly sobering and concerning," said Dr. Ann Koontz, a specialist with the Health Resources and Services Administration in Rockville, Md. "This indicates that we have some significant problems relating to maternal and infant health."

In 1979, the government published its 1990 health objectives for the nation, including 13 top-priority goals relating to pregnancy and infant health. Only three of those 13 goals are likely to be met, the national Centers for Disease Control said yesterday in its weekly report.

The CDC, using National Center for Health Statistics data, projects that the nation's infant mortality rate—infants dying before age 1—will be 9.1 per 1,000 live births. That would be a drop from the 10.6 rate in 1985.

Based on data from 1970-81, health officials had projected a 1990 infant mortality rate of 7.8, but "the decline in the infant mortality rate has slowed," the CDC said.

Another objective says that no racial or ethnic group should have an infant mortality rate worse than 12 per 1,000. Among black Americans, the rate stood at 18.2 in 1985 and is projected to decline only to 15.9 by 1990, the CDC said.

The infant mortality rate among whites stood at 9.3 per 1,000 in 1985 and is projected to fall to 7.9 by 1990, the CDC noted.

One of the goals that is likely to be met concerns the nation's neonatal mortality rate—babies dying in the first 28 days of life. That rate is projected to be 5.7 per 1,000 in 1990, below the target of 6.5.

The other two objectives likely to be met are having most babies leave the hospital in car safety seats and putting into place programs to screen newborns for metabolic disorders, which all states now have, the CDC said.

Among the other goals not like to be met: Reducing the perinatal death rate—deaths between 28 weeks' gestation and the first seven days after birth—to less than 5.5 per 1,000. The 1990 projection: 8.5.

No county, racial or ethnic group should have a maternal death rate above five per 100,000 live births. The 1990 national rate is projected at 7.0, with black mothers at 20.5.

No more than 5 percent of babies should be born under 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds. The 1990 projection: 6.7 percent.

No county, racial or ethnic group should have a low birthweight rate over 9 percent. For blacks, the 1990 projection is 12.3 percent.

No more than 10 percent of pregnant women in any county, racial or ethnic group should go without prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. The 1990 national projection: 23.6 percent, 38.5 percent for blacks.

CRACKING DRUG ADDICTION

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce into the RECORD an article about an innovative new practice for the treatment of drug addiction.

Although a relatively new practice in the United States, acupuncture has been an ancient tradition in the Far East. The development of this antidrug treatment program at the Lincoln Hospital in my congressional district has incorporated this ancient procedure into a modern day success story.

The work at the Lincoln Hospital is highly commendable. I urge my colleagues to read this most insightful article. Certainly it behooves us to consider every possible avenue for effective drug abuse rehabilitation and treatment.

CRACKING DRUG ADDICTION—ACUPUNCTURE PROVIDES HOPE AT N.Y. CLINIC

(By Howard Kurtz)

NEW YORK.—Amid the Spanish groceries and boarded-up tenements of the South Bronx, Cozette Parker sits in a crowded room with four half-inch, stainless steel needles protruding from each ear.

Two weeks earlier, when Parker's baby son was born with heroin in his bloodstream, city welfare officials threatened to take custody of the infant unless Parker en-

rolled in a drug program. So the 32-year-old addict came here to Lincoln Hospital to undergo what many researchers regard as the most exciting new treatment for drug abuse, the ancient Chinese art of acupuncture.

"It makes me relaxed," Parker said after the needles were removed. "I don't get any cravings. I don't think about getting high."

About 1,000 addicts, or more than one-third of the clinic's caseload, are referred to this public hospital each year by the city's court system. Some, like Parker, are young mothers struggling to keep custody of their children. Others are convicted criminals, on probation or parole, who may be returned to prison if they cannot demonstrate that they are drug-free. Many are addicted to crack, the smokable form of cocaine, often in combination with other drugs.

"Before crack came along, acupuncture was an exotic alternative," said Dr. Michael O. Smith, director of Lincoln Hospital's substance abuse division, which has been using acupuncture since 1974. "Now we're it. There are simply no other programs that work."

"The downside," he said, "is that it's new, different and odd."

In cities such as Chicago, Minneapolis and Portland, Ore., acupuncture has become an inexpensive and increasingly prominent form of drug therapy. But here, its use has been restrained by a state law limiting the practice to a small group of specially trained doctors.

That is about to change. A law to be signed by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo (D) this week allows physician's assistants to administer the treatments, which Smith calls "the equivalent of piercing ears." And the New York City Probation Department recently agreed to refer a growing number of the estimated 5,000 crack addicts under its jurisdiction to the Bronx clinic.

"I'd say it's the most promising treatment I've seen in 15 years," said Dr. Bernard Bihari, a former city drug abuse commissioner who now runs an acupuncture program with a long waiting list at Brooklyn's Kings County Hospital.

Smith says his success rate—defined as drug-free urine results for at least two months—is greater than 50 percent with the court-referred clients. Yet even the 30 percent retention rate for crack addicts who walk in off the street compares favorably with detoxification and other traditional programs.

The federal government, however, seems uninterested in acupuncture as drug therapy. Bihari applied for a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to study the effects of acupuncture on cocaine addicts, but was turned down.

"We just didn't have enough money to fund all the proposals that were made," said NIDA spokeswoman Mona Whittaker, whose agency is spending \$131 million on research this year. "It's a question of limited resources."

In one study of severe alcoholics, Dr. Milton Bullock of Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis found that 37 percent stopped drinking after acupuncture treatment, compared to 7 percent in a control group. In a similar study in Brooklyn, Bihari found that 14 of 15 alcoholics were still sober a month after beginning treatment.

Western scientists do not know exactly how acupuncture works, although research suggests that needles placed at certain points can trigger the release of endorphins, a pain-relieving substance produced natural-

ly by the body. Physicians say the acupuncture sessions, which range from daily to twice weekly, invariably relax addicts and reduce their craving for drugs.

Despite its apparent success in short-term therapy, the scientific community remains uncertain how permanent acupuncture's beneficial effects may be. Even its advocates refrain from making sweeping claims about the treatment because of the lack of controlled trials, particularly long-term studies in which addicts are followed for two years or more after treatment.

Smith and others emphasize that acupuncture is only one part of a recovery process that relies heavily on counseling and individual determination. Still, it encourages many to take the next step.

"Addicts aren't interested in sales pitches," Smith said. "If there isn't something that seems reasonable, they're likely to walk out very quickly."

Each morning, the bearded physician makes his way around the clinic's first-floor treatment room, chatting with each patient as he inserts the eight needles in less than half a minute. The addicts, most of them black or Hispanic, many with young children, sit staring into space, dozing or reading wrinkled newspapers. On a table near the door are dozens of plastic urine cups for drug tests, daily results of which are available to city agencies through computerized printouts.

Rafael, a 30-year-old South Bronx resident who asked that his last name not be used, said he came to Lincoln two years ago because "I got sick and tired of being sick and tired. You use crack and you get so hyped up that I needed heroin to come down. Sometimes I would use it for two or three days straight. Once you're there, you don't want to stop."

Rafael, a man with close-cropped hair and a red jogging suit, spoke in slow, measured tones about how crack took over his life. Although he started using marijuana at 13 and cocaine at 18, he worked intermittently as a laborer, messenger and cab driver. But that ended abruptly when he began smoking crack.

Rafael, who became a father soon after high school, said the drug made him so erratic and impatient that he constantly yelled at his two daughters.

"You do anything to get it," he said, "I used my wife. I stole from her. You buy me a pair of sneakers, and I sold them right the next day."

"When the welfare was in my name, I used to get this check and I'd spend the whole check on crack. I had to keep going until the money was gone. We didn't go hungry because of my mother."

Since starting acupuncture two years ago, Rafael said, "I feel more relaxed. I sleep a little better." Nevertheless, he said, "I've been in and out of this place five, six, seven times. I could never stay straight more than two or three weeks."

Still, he is trying again. "I've been clean for 65 days," Rafael said, "It's been the best time of my life."

Cozet Parker, a 10th-grade dropout and longtime heroin user, spoke with a glassy stare as she described how she used the drug during pregnancy. She said she was upset about her mother's death from cirrhosis of the liver and believed that her baby would not be born addicted unless she continued using heroin into the ninth month. Her son, Eric, born three months premature in August, remains hospitalized.

When city welfare officials threatened to place Eric in foster care, Parker came to the

clinic because she does not like methadone programs, which she views as substituting one addiction for another.

After several days of acupuncture, Parker is still struggling. "It's hard because your body needs to be fed," she said.

Drugs dominate the economic reality of Parker's world. She talks of teen-age girls on Bronx street corners who sell their bodies for 50 cents to get a \$3 hit of crack. Parker has no income and is supported by her live-in boyfriend, a heavy user of heroin who is not the baby's father.

"I have to go home to someone who's still doing drugs," she said. "It's like someone's testing you, and sometimes your weakness comes out. One day last week, I went home and I wound up getting high."

"I'm dealing with the devil and God at the same time. When I'm here everything's cool, but when I go home, I walk right into hell."

Counselors say Parker's situation is typical. "A lot of the girls live with drug dealers," said Nancy Smalls, coordinator of Lincoln's maternal program. "Everyone wants a color TV, a VCR and a carpet on the floor. If you're on welfare, how else are you going to get it?"

Other addicts have multiple problems. Franklin Collins, 35, a soft-spoken man who has been using heroin since he was 13, said he became depressed after testing positive for the AIDS virus and separating from his wife and four children. "I felt I was going to die anyway—what was the sense of trying to fight this addiction?" he asked. "I don't see no future." But acupuncture, Collins said, "gave me a feeling I never felt before. It made me want to come back."

To Probation Commissioner Kevin T. Smyley, acupuncture is the only form of treatment suitable for crack, the cheap cocaine derivative that has transformed his agency's caseload and rendered its methods obsolete.

"Crack abusers tend to be younger, and they're more likely to be newcomers to the criminal justice system," Smyley said. They are also twice as likely to commit crimes while on probation.

While Smyley estimates that one-quarter of the 65,000 people on probation are drug users, he has no way of knowing for sure "unless they admit it or have tracks on their arms." Beginning this winter, however, the Probation Department plans to begin mandatory drug testing for all its clients.

Drug abusers, especially crack addicts, will be referred to Smith's clinic and closely watched by probation officers with caseloads two-thirds smaller than the current 250. Those who refuse to stay in the program could face imprisonment for violating the terms of their probation.

"The thrust is not to find more people and put them back in jail," Smyley said. "It's to use it as a diagnostic tool to direct them into treatment. I look at drugs as a medical problem. . . . What's out there is not working now."

Smith, for his part, is hoping that the South Bronx, the symbol of so many urban problems, can lead the way toward at least one solution.

"Other hospitals have nothing for crack addicts," Smith said. "If this were available, you could treat a large number of this supposedly untreatable bunch."

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Saginaw Valley State University, a learning institution which has given mid-Michigan a quarter century's commitment to higher education.

The early 1960's saw a tremendous growth in new housing development in the Saginaw area resulting from the booming auto industry, Mr. Speaker. But it takes more than bricks and cement to build a community. To become a community, residents of an area of this scope must find common interests, and work together on projects which improve their environment. And that is exactly what has happened. The people of the Saginaw area saw the necessity to build a university which instantly became a valuable resource to the community. Its devotion to higher education has helped people get the best out of their home, and their new community.

Few experiences in life are as fun or as memorable as when we put our minds to work to solve a challenging problem—and solve it. The people of the Saginaw area have proven they can do just that. Their boundless imagination and creativity have taken them to new heights. It's reassuring to know that the graduates of Saginaw Valley State University will be sharing their talents as leaders in their community and in this great country.

On September 25, 1988, Saginaw Valley State University will celebrate its 25th anniversary of serving the people of mid-Michigan. I am very proud of the excellent educational opportunities being provided to my district. I congratulate Saginaw Valley State University on its outstanding service to the community, and I wish them many more quarter centuries of service and success.

DR. R.G. SINGH, PHYSICIST

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Dr. R.G. Singh, who lives in Jacksonville, FL, is a physicist teaching at the Florida Community College in Jacksonville and the Florida-Times Union in a recent article paid him a well-deserved tribute for his discoveries. I include the article at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this article which I believe will interest all scientifically interested persons:

PHYSICIST HERE BRINGS HEAVENLY BODIES
INTO FOCUS

(By Andree Tremoulet)

For centuries star-gazers have glimpsed only a hazy picture of what heavenly bodies actually look like. Recently an invention by a physicist here has been incorporated into a telescope system that reduces the distortion of starlight caused by the earth's atmosphere.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In the 1950s, Dr. R. G. Singh of Jacksonville and an associate, Dr. P. Hariharan, of India, developed what they named a triangular-path interferometer while working at the National Physical Laboratory of India in New Delhi. By coupling the interferometer with a computer, scientists at the Itek Corporation in Lexington, Mass., recently have come up with a telescope system that instantly adjusts its lenses to counteract atmospheric interferences, thus producing clearer images of celestial objects.

When light waves from heavenly bodies enter the earth's atmosphere, they are bent and distorted the same way that light waves entering water are disturbed. Just as a person on land receives a fuzzy view of what lies beneath the surface of the water, observers on earth have received a hazy glimpse of the stars.

Dr. Singh's triangular-path interferometer measures the distortion caused by the atmosphere. Light from a star entering the device is split up into two beams by a half-silvered mirror. One beam travels a triangular path in a clockwise direction while its counterpart travels the same path in the opposite direction.

When the beams emerge from the device, they are parallel but separated laterally by a small distance called a shear. By introducing a plane of glass into the path of the beams inside the interferometer, the shearing can be controlled.

On a screen placed perpendicular to the two beams after they have emerged from the interferometer a sequence of light and dark bands called fringes will appear. From the fringes and the position of the glass plane, scientists can determine how much the light has been distorted by atmospheric disturbances.

In the Itek system, the calculation of distortion is relayed to a computer which determines the amount of correction in the light waves required to cancel the disturbance, researchers report.

A mirror that adjusts its shape when electrical charges are applied to it corrects the starlight so that viewers see a clear image of the heavenly body, according to Itek scientists.

In addition to its application in astronomy, the triangular-path interferometer has also been used to show that unpolarized light consists of random, plane-polarized components, Dr. Singh said.

In his work, Dr. Singh has not confined his research to optics, but has also stepped into the areas of solid state physics and nuclear physics as well. He was the first person in India to develop a photovoltaic solar cell, a device which, according to the dictionary, generates an electromotive force when light falls on the boundary between two dissimilar substances in close contact.

The 11 books which he has authored are for a wide spectrum of readers and range from a textbook for seventh grade students to a book on electricity and magnetism. He has published 20 papers in scholarly journals.

After working in India from 1950 to 1967, Dr. Singh came to the United States to live permanently. He has worked at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the University of Florida, and at Florida Junior College, where he currently teaches physics.

September 13, 1988

HAPPY BIRTHDAY NELLIE
GRIFFITH BLATTENBERGER

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my warmest wishes to a resident of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, Nellie Griffith Blattenberger of Windber, who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on September 22.

Mrs. Blattenberger deserves all our congratulations for this remarkable achievement. She has seen many changes take place in the past 100 years. The invention of the automobile, the first space flight, the initial expeditions to the North and South Poles, the dawning of the computer age—these are all events which have occurred in Mrs. Blattenberger's lifetime.

But while these and many many other history-making events were taking place, Mrs. Blattenberger, like so many other Americans in so many other cities and towns across the United States, went about her everyday business, raising a family, earning a living, entertaining friends, and observing the events of the day. In saluting Mrs. Blattenberger we are saluting all of the citizens of the United States who have worked so hard to make our country great. The strength of our country comes from these dedicated, individual lives.

Happy birthday Mrs. Blattenberger, and all the best wishes for a wonderful celebration.

IN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL
HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation celebrates National Hispanic Heritage Week, I am proud to pay tribute to the Hispanic community of Flint.

The Hispanic culture has enriched our city and our Nation by making its presence felt in Government, the arts, labor, business, science and virtually every corner of our society. Hispanics make up 7.9 percent of the Nation's population and are expected to rise to 15 percent by the year 2000. This ever growing presence is a vibrant spirit and force in America that is helping to shape the future of our great Nation.

America's Hispanic community brings to us its rich heritage and tradition, infusing our society and our lives with a diversity and wealth of culture we would otherwise lack. As the Nation of immigrants that we are, our greatness has come from the histories and tradition of every country and every people, and our Hispanic community has indeed helped make us great. Hispanics in our country have both immigrant roots and roots well established in the boundaries of the United States long before we became an independent nation.

Today, the Hispanic community is a strong force on the political landscape. Often an unsung factor in American politics, Hispanics have provided the margin of victory in many races. Recent elections have shown strong voter registration and turnout among Hispanics. And, more and more Hispanics are being elected and appointed to various political offices in the United States.

Hispanics in the Seventh Congressional District of Michigan have made and are making tremendous contributions to the development and enrichment of our community.

The 1980's have provided many firsts for Hispanics in the Seventh Congressional District. In 1981, a Hispanic was first elected to public office in Genesee County, serving on the Burton City Council. A year later, a Hispanic was first elected to public office in the city of Flint as a member of the city council. In 1985, for the first time, a Hispanic represented Flint at the Democratic National Convention. In the Seventh Congressional District Hispanics have been elected to the Flint Board of Education, to the Genesee County Board of Commissioners, and to several Governor's commissions and councils. Personally, I have had the honor and pleasure of working with several Hispanics on my congressional and campaign staffs.

Hispanic professionals have become important role models for the youth in our community and have greatly added to the quality of life in the Flint community.

During National Hispanic Heritage Week, we are more than recognizing the importance of the Hispanic community in America, we are also commemorating the growth of our Nation's culture, vastly broadened and enriched by its Hispanic citizens.

SAFETY SELLS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a recent Wall Street Journal article which describes the progress being made to improve automotive safety. As this article points out, there is both a need and consumer demand for new and better safety equipment. U.S. auto makers have recognized this and should be encouraged in the steps they are taking to respond to this challenge.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 24, 1988]

U.S. AUTO MAKERS DECIDE SAFETY SELLS (By Joseph B. White)

DETROIT.—After years of saying that safety doesn't sell, U.S. auto makers are suddenly beginning to sound like Ralph Nader.

"You won't hear any more beefs about air bags for me," crows a two-page newspaper ad from Chrysler Corp. Chairman Lee Iacocca, a one-time air-bag opponent who is now pledging to put them on all his U.S.-built cars by 1990. General Motors Corp., meanwhile, is running ads playing up the formation of an in-house medical team dedicated to crash-injury research. And both

companies are in a race with Ford Motor Co. to offer state-of-the-art braking systems in more of their cars.

Why this sudden turnaround? The primary reason is demand: Auto makers are scrambling to satisfy the growing number of consumers who say they want more safety features in their cars. "We're trying to . . . respond to what our customers are telling us," says Helen O. Petruskas, Ford's vice president for safety.

THE HIGH COST OF SAFETY

And as they chase the market, manufacturers are perfecting a whole new generation of safety equipment, including air bags, anti-lock brakes, four-wheel steering, self-leveling suspensions, fighter jet-style instrument displays and electronic collision-avoidance systems.

None of these things are cheap, and consumers who want the state-of-the-art in safety will either have to pay a high price for ownership today or hope for costs to come down tomorrow. Indeed, auto makers are still trying to figure out how much they can charge for their new safety features. "Does safety sell? The answer is yes," says Mark Herrmann, president of the New York-based Mark Buick dealership. "The question is, at what price?"

One thing is clear: The interest is there. And the overriding reason for this is that, in the 25 years since Mr. Nader's book "Unsafe at Any Speed" made automobile safety a national issue, car buyers have been bombarded with increasing amounts of information about the relative merits—and demerits—of the various makes of cars. The news comes from consumer groups; government regulators, who publish the results of crash tests; and insurance companies, which charge more to insure cars with poor safety records than those with good.

Foreign auto makers also have played a part in stirring up interest. They were the first to introduce high-tech safety systems into the U.S.—and when they did, they sold them as virtues not to be found in any cars but their own.

Now, consumers are shunning any automobile with a poor safety image. When the Audi 5000 luxury sedan was hit with the charge that it could suddenly accelerate on its own, sales of the car plummeted. And in June, sales of Suzuki Motor Co.'s Samurai sport utility vehicle plunged 70%, following allegations that it rolls over too easily in sharp turns.

The result is that U.S. auto makers are embracing even low-tech safety features, including some they had previously resisted, such as back-seat shoulder harnesses. Though not required by law, these belts will become standard equipment on most American cars by 1990.

But auto makers are focusing most of their attention on high-tech safety systems. Consider Mr. Iacocca's belated endorsement of driver's-side air bags. To fulfill the federal government's requirement that by 1990 all cars be outfitted with some kind of "passive" restraint, he could have opted for seat belts that automatically strap in a car's riders. Instead, he chose air bags—"We want to put air bags in everything," says Chrysler's co-president, Robert A. Lutz.

Still, going that route is a gamble. While auto makers now agree that safety sells, there is no such unanimity on what equipment consumers really want, and at what price they will buy it. Unlike Chrysler, for example, GM doesn't think buyers are interested enough in air bags to buy them at cur-

rent prices and cites the poor sales of its \$850 air-bag option package.

"You finally get to a crossover point where the customer says, 'You can leave that (feature) off,'" says GM President Robert C. Stempel. (And, in fact, a recent poll of 200 vehicle-fleet managers by Runzheimer International Ltd., a Chicago-based consulting firm, found that only 20% of those surveyed would be willing to pay more than \$150 for the air-bag option.) As a result, the company is planning to make air bags standard equipment on only about 14% of its 1990 models.

Chrysler says it will absorb the costs of making air bags standard equipment until at least 1990; it won't say how high it will push prices when it eventually does start charging for the feature. For its part, Ford is planning to put air bags on more than half of its cars before the 1990 deadline arrives; the company hasn't revealed how much they will add to the prices of those cars. And neither has GM, for those relatively few 1990 cars on which it plans to make the feature standard.

At the moment, what GM does think will sell are anti-lock brake systems (ABS), a feature that allows a driver to stop on wet or icy roads without skidding. "Right now, we think this coming year we may sell 150,000 or 200,000 ABS units," says Mr. Stempel. "I'll make a projection that by the early 1990s that number is going into the millions because of consumer demand."

And he may be right: Americans are "wildly enthusiastic" about anti-lock brakes, says Robert Kernish, a consultant with the marketing unit of consulting firm Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc. "There's a lot of feeling it should be standard. And a significant amount of feeling it should be government mandated."

Moreover, ABS is a feature that lends itself to dramatic sales demonstrations: Dealers can show videos of cars stopping safely on glare ice or encourage customers to jam on the brakes during test drives.

Still, for Mr. Stempel's prediction to come true, GM will have to make ABS an option that the masses can afford. Currently, it costs about \$900, which may be too high. "Can you sell a \$900 brake system in a \$10,000 car? I think not," says Mr. Herrman, the Buick dealer. Many customers ask about ABS, he says, but when they hear how much it costs, "we price ourselves right out of the market."

Ford discovered the dangers of ABS's cost when it made the feature standard on its Scorpio models in Europe in 1985. In Germany, the car suddenly became more expensive than its competitors, primarily GM's Opel Omega, and Ford's German market share slipped 1.8 percentage points between 1984 and 1986. Although not the only reason for the decline, "there is a cause and effect there," says Allan Gilmour, Ford's executive vice president for international operations. In the U.S., Ford includes ABS as standard equipment only on its top-of-the-line Lincoln Continental and the features-loaded versions of its Thunderbird and Mercury Cougar XR-7.

These kinds of problems may explain why U.S. auto makers are approaching some new safety features with caution. Both GM and Ford, for example, could offer four-wheel steering on their cars; the option would make them more maneuverable and stable at high speeds by allowing all four wheels of the cars to turn, not just the front two. Instead, they are watching to see how Honda Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Co. fare with their

own recently introduced versions. So far, only about 15% of the 30,000 1988 Honda Preludes sold here through July were ordered with the \$1,330 four-wheel steering package.

One way to reduce the risks of introducing such features is to make sure they can be marketed in more ways than one. Ford, for example, is offering computerized, self-leveling suspension systems on its Lincoln Continental and Thunderbird Turbo Coupe models. The system is primarily a comfort option. But it also can hold these cars level and steady in panic-stop situations.

THE SAFETY STUFF OF TOMORROW

In the meantime, auto makers are continuing to work on the safety stuff of tomorrow—and some of it seems straight out of Buck Rogers.

GM, for instance, is developing a headup instrument display using technology borrowed from military fighter planes. The system, which will be built into a limited edition version of the 1989 Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, projects a digital readout of the car's speed onto the windshield so the driver can check it without looking away from the road. Researchers at both GM and Ford, meanwhile, are testing electronic collision-avoidance systems that would warn a driver when other vehicles behind the car get too close. The biggest problem: An affordable system generates too many false alarms.

DISABILITY IN AMERICA TODAY: WINDS OF CHANGE?

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw attention to an important article entitled, "Disability in America Today: Winds of Change?" It was authored by the president of the National Organization on Disability, Mr. Alan A. Reich, for whom I have the highest admiration and respect for all his outstanding leadership and work regarding disabled persons. The article was recently printed in the organization's news letter, "Report." The article is important and timely, as it notes positive changes in the way the public and media view disability and the progress towards full participation of disabled people in all aspects of life.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, I have been actively engaged in efforts to get the international community more involved in this area through the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-92. What the United States does here at home to meet the objectives of the decade will impact significantly the efforts in other nations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our colleagues will find Mr. Reich's article most interesting and I am submitting a copy of it for inclusion in the RECORD.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF N.O.D.:
DISABILITY IN AMERICA TODAY: WINDS OF CHANGE?

(By Alan A. Reich)

Several recent developments suggest that the winds of change are blowing. These de-

velopments, I believe, point to progress in three areas:

1. A disability constituency with a stronger voice is emerging as disabled people change the way we look at ourselves and identify with common goals.

2. Public and media attitudes are changing in a positive direction and more Americans are being sensitized to disability issues.

3. Political leaders and local officials are demonstrating increasing awareness of disability and more of them are identifying with the goal of full participation of disabled people in all aspects of life; laws are being passed to achieve that goal.

This note of optimism in the fall of 1988 does not ignore the fact that people with disabilities are still the poorest and least educated in the country. Some observers may regard the changes that I see occurring as simply a new tone. I think the changes are more fundamental. In my view, these developments add up to incremental but genuine progress:

BUSH AND DUKAKIS ON DISABILITY ISSUES

The disability policies of George Bush and Michael Dukakis, excerpted on the front page of this newsletter, represent commitment by each of them, and commitment is an essential first step. Even shorn of the rhetoric, both men have pledged to work for the integration of disabled people into the mainstream of American life. Though their methods differ, their commitment illustrates that candidates for political office now recognize the emergence of a disability constituency that examines the positions of candidates on disability issues in making voting decisions. The findings of the Harris Poll commissioned by N.O.D. last year substantiated these two factors. Whether it's Bush or Dukakis in the White House next January, the commitment both have made surely will provide the basis for holding the feet of one of them to the fire.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The new assertiveness of people with disabilities was clearly evident a few months ago at Gallaudet University. Students and faculty captured national attention with their successful campaign for a deaf President, and in the process they sensitized millions of Americans to the issue of self-determination for people with disabilities.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT

In March this year, with significant assistance from disability groups, Congress overwhelmingly voted to override President Reagan's veto of the Civil Rights Restoration Act. This sweeping civil rights legislation reinstated federal protections against discrimination on grounds of race, age or disability that were sharply curtailed in a 1984 Supreme Court decision. The lopsided bipartisan majority overriding the President's veto demonstrated that Members of Congress recognized that of all groups affected, people with disabilities benefitted most from the resultant additional civil rights protection. I am pleased to report that Congressional sponsors of N.O.D. led the fight to override the President's veto.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1988

An historic piece of legislation is now before both the House and Senate—the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1988. If passed, it would prohibit discrimination against disabled people in employment, education, housing, transportation and communications. The bill aims to rectify the shortcomings of previous piecemeal legislation. Unlike existing laws, which apply only to re-

cipients of federal funds, this law could be broadly enforced. Proponents say it could be as comprehensive as the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Three Congressional sponsors of N.O.D. introduced the new act in April this year: Rep. Tony Coelho (D-CA) and Sens. Tom Harkin (D-IA) and Lowell Weicker (R-CT). As this issue of REPORT went to press, the proposed legislation had 51 cosponsors in the House and 19 in the Senate. The bill written by the National Council on the Handicapped is another reflection of the growing awareness of disability issues on the part of politicians and their recognition of an estimated 25 million Americans with disabilities of voting age.

A THIRD WAVE

The Americans with Disabilities Act suggests that the nation is on a third wave of civil rights. We disabled people are learning from the black civil rights movement and the women's movement. The exciting thing is that for the first time people with disabilities are identifying with common goals and concerns as a more united minority group—the largest minority in the country (37 million people). The Harris poll that N.O.D. commissioned last year found that 75% of disabled people see themselves as members of a minority group with common concerns.

Lack of education, lower employment, lower participation in voting, the inaccessibility of voting places and places of worship are common to disabled people. Like black Americans before them, disabled people are now learning to identify the external impediments in society that prevent or limit them from enjoying equal opportunity.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC ATTITUDES BEGIN TO BE DISCERNIBLE

The year 1988 will also go down in disability history as a good period for another reason: it has been a year of significantly increased public and media attention to disability on a national scale. The national television networks and public television are doing more reporting on disability and portrayals have improved. More newspapers and magazines are devoting space to disability. The Gallaudet story, as mentioned earlier, was national news. The Christian Science Monitor recently completed a series on disability in America.

More attention is being given to the participation of disabled people in the electoral process in 1988 and the results in this particular area have been significant, in my opinion.

Since February this year, N.O.D. has been conducting a public service advertising campaign to stimulate registration and voting by disabled and elderly people. We produced a bipartisan ad for television and another ad for magazines and newspapers featuring Barbara Jordan (D) and Jim Brady (R). The ads publicize a toll-free 800 number (1-800-248-ABLE), enabling callers to receive registration information about how, when and where to vote in their state. It is first time, on a national basis, that a toll-free number has been made available for this purpose, thus filling a serious information gap—lack of information about the registration process. The results of our public service advertising campaign have been outstanding in terms of the media's acceptance and use of ads and the public's response to them.

N.O.D. PUBLIC SERVICE

Newsweek has published the Barbara Jordan-Jim Brady ad six times. It has appeared in Time, U.S. News & World Report, People magazine, the National Journal and

Modern Maturity, the magazine of the American Association of Retired Persons which goes to 19 million households. The ad also has been published in newspapers and disability publications from coast to coast. The television spots, which were distributed to only 400 stations in the 50 major markets of the country, have been broadcast by 200 of them so far, including two national networks.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS

A broadcast or print public service ad is run at no cost. The commercial media has to give up profit-making space or time to run such an ad. The fact that they have accepted our public service ads and continue to accept them means, I suggest, that the media itself is becoming more sensitized to disability. The negative connotations of "disability" are being reduced in the media. At the same time, millions of American readers of magazines and newspapers and millions of television viewers have been exposed to the ads.

The public's response to our advertising campaign also underlines that the public is being sensitized. Our tollfree 800 numbers are constantly filled with requests for voter registration information from both non-disabled and disabled people.

INCREASING AWARENESS OF STATE, LOCAL OFFICIALS

My final reason for suggesting that the winds of change are blowing is a substantial body of new evidence, nationwide, indicating that state and local officials in the election system are becoming increasingly aware of and sensitive to the needs of disabled citizens at registration and polling places. One example:

Two years ago, N.O.D. and the National Easter Seal Society produced one million flyers—small cards with tips for poll workers and local election officials for the purposes of increasing the registration and voting of disabled people through courtesies and assistance at the polls. AMWAY Corporation generously provided the printing of the flyers. They were offered at no cost to each state and the response was modest.

This year we asked AMWAY to reprint another million copies of the flyers for the training of poll workers. I am very pleased to report that within four weeks we received orders from 30 Secretaries of State for 994,600 flyers. State and local elections officials this fall are using the N.O.D.-Easter Seal flyers, called Disabled Citizens at the Polls, in the training of hundreds of thousands of poll workers. There is more sensitizing at work.

CONCLUSIONS

The president of Louis Harris & Associates, Humphrey Taylor, has called the more than 25 million voting-age Americans with disabilities a "sleeping giant," which, if stirred, has the potential power to "make even the mighty tremble." And Dr. Philip Calkins of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities has written: "As more of those voters identify themselves as disabled and begin to see that a disabling environment, rather than their own disabilities, prevents them from living and working as other Americans do, the sleeping giant will awaken."

As we approach 1989, I believe that fundamental changes are occurring in the way the country looks at disability, in the way that the public and the media are looking at disability, in the way that disabled people are looking at themselves.

"You've come a long way, baby," and earlier commercial once declared. "But there's still a very long way to go," I would add, because Democracy is always unfinished business.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDE: HANDBOOK FOR GROWTH

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, since 1981, we have seen a revolution in the way government, at all levels, has responded to the call for public/private cooperation to promote economic development and job creation.

States like New Jersey have taken the lead in the area of economic development, because local and regional needs require programs tailored to their particular needs, rather than one designed to force national priorities on local economies.

In this atmosphere of diversity, innovative programs have been developed to match the potential for growth with the resources available to make that growth possible.

The Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition has documented many of these successful programs in the 1988 edition of "The Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development," by Charles Bartsch, which was released on September 7. This valuable guide contains outlines of remaining Federal programs as well as a useful anthology of 460 brief case studies—drawn from every State in the Nation—that illustrate the strong initiative taken at the State level.

This scholarly work will help Federal, State, and local policymakers meet the challenge of a rapidly changing economy. I strongly recommend this guide to all my colleagues in the coalition. This guide contains a wealth of information that will be useful in promoting the continued economic revitalization of the north-east-midwest region.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD one of these brief studies from my home State of New Jersey:

NEW JERSEY BUSINESS RETENTION AND EXPANSION PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

The New Jersey Business Retention and Expansion Program has established a channel for businesses to relay their concerns to municipal governments in their areas, identifying trouble spots so problems can be addressed early and potential relocations or shutdowns avoided.

DESCRIPTION

The New Jersey Business Retention and Expansion Program began in January 1983 as a partnership between New Jersey Bell and the New Jersey Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Bell became involved in the program as the largest employer in the state and the largest taxpayer in many municipalities. The company wanted to help prevent business shutdowns and relocations to avoid increases in its portion of the local tax burden. With one program manager and a budget of approximately \$100,000, the Department administers most aspects of the program. Bell sup-

plies financial and promotional assistance, as well as personnel to help train local program leaders.

PROGRAM IN PRACTICE

Since the program began in 1983, 51 townships have participated in the business retention and expansion program. The most recent projects, recently kicked off in New Brunswick, targeted approximately 90 industrial firms.

General findings from an analysis of more than 600 firms surveyed through state-wide program activities have included:

75 percent of the companies stated that they moved to their current location because they outgrew their existing facilities;

Almost 50 percent have no room for further expansion at their current sites;

25 percent of the companies had considered moving at some time in the past;

12 percent had definite plans to relocate, mainly because of the lack of sufficient space at their current location; and

Only a small percentage of those companies surveyed have ever used a federal or state economic assistance program and most did not know of the programs' existence.

Information gathered in the program surveys has yielded concrete economic benefits in several localities. In Elizabeth, a mid-sized apparel manufacturer who wanted to expand met with frustration in his dealings with the local planning board. He told the city's business retention and expansion volunteer of his problem during the interview. The Elizabeth Development Corporation and the city's Community Development Department interceded with the planning board on the firm's behalf, and the board granted the necessary variance. One hundred jobs were saved and the task force projected the expansion would generate 30 more jobs.

Hamilton, a township of 87,000 residents, had a similar experience. Two weeks after its survey, Hamilton's task force discovered that a local flooring products manufacturer needed to purchase additional equipment and machinery that would require an extra 100,000 square feet of operating space. Firm representatives, considering relocation, had already visited a number of other townships and Canada. Upon learning of the firm's needs, the task force immediately notified the mayor. Within 24 hours, the mayor, a representative from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, and a local development organization representative had spoken with the firm's CEO. Municipal and state government staff worked together to locate financing for the firm and received a tentative commitment from the federal Economic Development Administration before two weeks had passed. The firm secured preliminary approval within 30 days. As a result of these efforts, the 300-employee firm remained in Hamilton and employed an additional 45 people.

VIETNAM VETS WITHOUT HOLLYWOOD, WITHOUT TEARS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, throughout America veterans who served valiantly in Vietnam are conducting exemplary civilian lives. While it is important to give assistance to and

to show compassion for those who were injured physically or mentally we also must recognize the accomplishments of most Vietnam veterans.

I commend to my colleagues the following article found in the July 26, 1988, edition of the Wall Street Journal and an editorial from the September 1, 1988, edition of the Omaha World-Herald.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 26, 1988]

**VIETNAM VETS WITHOUT HOLLYWOOD,
WITHOUT TEARS**

(By William K. Lane, Jr.)

Movies about Vietnam are the latest phase in Hollywood's nonstop assault on the American spirit. The films are often accompanied, in the print media and on TV, by advice from Vietnam veterans groups, "out-reach" organizations, and the like, that we who fought in that conflict should see these movies only with a "support group." One organization advised us not to see "Platoon" alone; another cautioned us to spend time "decompressing with friends after it." We've been told about the danger of "nightmares" and warned of the ultimate horror: "flashbacks." Jane Fonda, our dart-board version of World War II's Betty Grable, claims she and a group of veterans "wept" in a theater lobby after seeing the movie.

Excuse me while I barf.

This ludicrous blubbering and psychobabble has puzzled me for 17 years. Every unveiling of a Vietnam memorial on TV news seems to star the same two central-casting vets wearing fatigues—both bearded, one with pony tail—hugging each other and sobbing. It's embarrassing.

The other image is created by the cultural termites in Hollywood: the American soldier in Vietnam as racist, neurotic, drug crazed, feral, a hopeless pawn of a rotten society sent to fight an unjust war. Even the cartoonish Rambo character is a societal misfit, a mumbling killer exorcising his demons in a revenge ritual.

The vast majority of men who fought in that war—people like me—simply do not fit any of those images. Many of us are embarrassed by them, especially in the presence of veterans of Iwo Jima and Midway and Pork Chop Hill—most of whom saw much more horror than Vietnam soldiers ever did and managed to continue their lives without whining, acting nutty, or looking for a free ride.

This is not to say that Nam was not a searing experience. Indulge me as I present some images I dredged up in an attempt to stimulate a few "flashbacks."

I arrived in Vietnam in early 1968, as green as the beret I wore, and was assigned to the Special Forces "A" team that had the dubious distinction, two weeks later, of being one of the first attacked during the Tet offensive. My memories of that battle are of the incredible roar and chaos that occurs when two rifle companies open up on each other; of a day and a night pinned down behind tombstones in a Buddhist cemetery; of picking up a terrible sweet smell for the first time and knowing instinctively that it was death.

I remember an old French priest who insisted I follow him during a lull in the battle because he wanted me to see a "bullet" in his church. The bullet turned out to be a howitzer shell that had come through an open window and embedded itself in the steps of the altar without exploding. We got "the bullet" out for him when things

calmed down a week or so later, but I do remember genuflecting as I left the church in awe, and then going back to the grim work.

I can still see the terror in the eyes of the North Vietnamese prisoners brought before me. I was the first American they had ever seen, tall and blond (then), and undoubtedly going to kill them. They nearly collapsed in relief when I handed each of them a few of my Luckies and told them, "No sweat."

I remember the exhilaration brought about by extreme fatigue and our victory over the North Vietnamese regiment that had invaded our area. And I recall the curses, the hatred we felt when the New York Times clips arrived claiming the Vietnamese and American victory in the Tet offensive was actually a defeat.

There were other vignettes that haven't faded: A boy in a nearby village with a twisted foot caused by a badly-healed break. We begged his mother for months to let us take him into Nha Trang and have it fixed. Finally she relented, tearfully, not quite trusting us. Our medic sneaked the boy into an American hospital under care of a doctor who was part of our conspiracy. We gave him back to his mother, in a cast, with a leg as good as new. The whole village got drunk with us.

We got drunk on Thanksgiving day as well, after the giggling Vietnamese told us the "deer" we had eaten with them for Thanksgiving dinner was actually a dog.

I remember trying to cram a year of good times into a week of R&R in Singapore, and then landing back in Vietnam at the air base, hung over and depressed, only to be mortared in the terminal.

But many of the starkest of memories are the bad ones. A newly married lieutenant dead after less than a week in the country, a sergeant killed in a firefight when another American shot him accidentally, piles of dead North Vietnamese, dead South Vietnamese, dead Montagnards, a dead old man in his bed in a house wrecked by battle, heat, fear, concussion, the frenzy of fighting out of an ambush.

Bad things, but no worse than many other bad things in life: car wrecks, the death of loved ones. Being fired probably can be as traumatic as being fired upon. And besides, Nam was a long time ago.

I still know where a few of my teammates are. I get a few cards at Christmas. Sometimes I see one or two and hear about others. Some did a few more tours in Nam after I left. A couple are still in the Army. Some have done better than others, but I'll bet you this: None of them would need a "support group" to go see a movie. None of them would indulge in prattle about "post-traumatic-stress disorder" and how it caused them to beat up their wives or wet their beds. None of them would be a party to the Agent Orange hustle.

And none of them would go to an Army-Navy surplus store and buy jungle fatigues and put them on and hug each other and cry for the cameras because no one gave them a parade.

The men I knew in Vietnam didn't hate each other because of race. We weren't on drugs. We didn't murder civilians. We didn't hate the Army or LBJ or our country. We didn't feel America owed us a free ride because we spent time defending it. We were our own "support group" over there. We don't need one here.

I've met hundreds of Viet vets over the years, and I've yet to encounter one who fits the prevailing stereotypes. There are veterans from all our wars who are sick or de-

pressed or drug addicted, and by all means they deserve our help and comfort. Those who were legitimately disabled deserve a special, revered status in our society. But can't we stop the fictional stereotyping that simply doesn't fit the majority of Vietnam veterans?

Some of the bravest and best men that ever wore an American uniform fought in that war. They deserve better than to be caricatured by Hollywood and represented in the media as a legion of losers.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Sept. 1, 1988]

**MANY SERVED HONORABLY, ASK ONLY
UNDERSTANDING**

Americans seem about to be dragged through another round of anniversary journalism about the 1960s and the Vietnam War. The attention generated by the movies "Platoon" and "Full Metal Jacket" was finally dying down when disclosure about Sen. Dan Quayle's National Guard enlistment touched off more discussion of the war and its effects on the individuals involved in it.

If the debate is to continue, it would be well this time to remember two things. No one speaks for all veterans. And not all veterans have sought attention for their point of view.

One group that isn't often heard from consists of the men who went to Vietnam, did their best and, when their tour of duty was over, came home, picked up their civilian pursuits and became indistinguishable from the rest of society.

A number of them surfaced recently in the The Wall Street Journal's letters column after the newspapers published an article in which William K. Lane Jr., a Connecticut veteran who works as a speech writer, blasted Hollywood and the news media for their portrayal of Vietnam veterans. More than one of the letter writers said Lane's article expressed things that they had felt for years but couldn't find the words to say.

A Texas man wrote: "I am tired of the whining, sniffing, paranoid image of the Vietnam vet. We're ordinary folks living ordinary lives." A Delaware veteran's letter said: "Vietnam has been co-opted by fringe elements with motives far afield from the truth about Americans in Vietnam." Added a Virginia writer: "In the 20 years since my Vietnam tour, I have watched with amazement at the parade of flakes projected by the media as representing Vietnam veterans."

What did Lane write that struck such a chord? The answer may be in the concluding lines of his article, when he wrote: "Some of the bravest and best men that ever wore an American uniform fought in that war. They deserve better than to be caricatured by Hollywood and represented in the media as a legion of losers."

Lane ridiculed the motion, which some counselors promoted, that veterans shouldn't see "Platoon" unless they had a "support group." He expressed contempt for what he described as Hollywood's image of the veteran—"racist, neurotic, drug-crazed, feral, a hopeless pawn of a rotten society sent to fight an unjust war." He said he was embarrassed by "the same two central casting vets—both bearded, one with pony tail—hugging each other and sobbing" who, he said, seemed to epitomize television news coverage of Vietnam memorials.

Lane acknowledged that the war was a searing experience and that many of his starkest memories of Vietnam were bad ones. He advocated "a special revered status" for disabled veterans and "help and comfort" for veterans who are sick, depressed or drug-addicted. "But," he said, "can't we stop the fictional stereotyping that simply doesn't fit the majority of Vietnam veterans?"

It needed to be said. Nearly every American community of any size has veterans who served honorably in Vietnam and then were able to put the war behind them and go on with their lives. Their perspective is an essential ingredient in any attempt to understand the era.

COMMEMORATING MR. JOHN GIOVENCO AS ITALIAN-AMERICAN MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a preeminent civic and community leader of southern Nevada, Mr. John Giovenco. On Saturday, October 8, the Augustus Society and the Nevada Society of Italian-American Lawyers will honor this exceptional Las Vegas as Italian-American "Man of the Year." He is truly deserving of this recognition.

John Giovenco has graciously served the community of southern Nevada in a variety of ways. As a professional, he has contributed extensively to the growth and prosperity of southern Nevada. He is a member of the board of directors and legislative committee of the Nevada Resort Association, and a member of the American Hotel & Motel Association. In addition, he was formerly a member of the board of directors of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce and Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, and the board of trustees of the University of Redlands in southern California.

John Giovenco's high level of professionalism is further evidenced by his distinguished career with Hilton Hotels Corp. After spending 15 years at Pannell Kerr Forster, certified public accountants, he joined Hilton Hotels Corp., in 1972 as treasurer of the Las Vegas Hilton and Flamingo Hilton. In 1974, he was elected senior financial vice president and chief financial officer of Hilton Hotels Corp. In 1979, he was elected executive vice president—finance and to the board of directors of Hilton Hotels Corp. In 1986, he was elected to his present position as president of Hilton Nevada Corp., which encompasses Hilton's three Nevada properties.

Throughout his busy professional career, John Giovenco has also found the time to sit on the executive board of the Boulder Dam Area Council Boy Scouts of America, and the board of trustees of the UNLV Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, by any standard—be it community service, civic leadership, or professional contributions—Mr. John Giovenco represents the finest in southern Nevada's commitment to excellence. I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Mr. John Gio-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

venco for his well-deserved recognition as Italian-American "Man of the Year."

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP NORMAN L. WAGNER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Bishop Norman L. Wagner, a truly outstanding citizen of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Bishop Wagner was recently elevated to the rank of bishop in the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc., after having served as pastor of the largest minority ministry in its area, the Mt. Calvary Pentecostal Church in Youngstown, OH. This outstanding gentleman has been appointed to serve as spiritual leader of the denomination's 41st Episcopal District, which includes the continent of Europe. Bishop Wagner's responsibilities will include expansion of the church's ministry in Europe and overseeing its general operations there.

At the time Bishop Wagner was named pastor of Mt. Calvary, church membership was 300. Under this extraordinary man's guidance, membership grew to 1,200. Bishop Wagner also started the Calvary Christian Academy and the Calvary Christian Academy of Higher Learning. He also initiated a television ministry called Tel-a-World Ministries, which broadcasts nationwide via cable and satellite.

Bishop Wagner's most recent achievement was the selection of his weekly television program, "Power of Pentecost," by the Pentagon as the first black worship program televised on the Armed Forces Radio and Television Network, the largest network in the world. "Power of Pentecost" will be telecast in 57 countries and will be seen by approximately 40 million people. Chaplain Harold Banks, liaison officer for the Armed Forces Chaplain Board, has stated that "the Power of Pentecost fills a real need among the minority service personnel."

A native of Youngstown, Bishop Wagner earned both his master's and bachelor's degrees at the Indiana Bible College. He also holds two honorary doctorates in theology.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I salute Bishop Norman L. Wagner and his numerous achievements. It is an honor to represent such a fine man. I wish him much success in his new role.

TRIBUTE TO MS. CATHY NEEDLEMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary individual and outstanding member of my community, Ms. Cathy Needleman, who will be honored by Bet Tzedek Legal Services for her 3 years of devoted service as president.

Under Cathy's leadership, Bet Tzedek has grown significantly and has achieved some of its most important legal victories. In order to better serve the community, the center has had to move into a larger facility and can now boast that the number of clients served has increased from 7,500 to 9,000 per year. Along with the client community, the scope and organization of the board of directors has flourished as well.

Cathy has positively affected the lives of many throughout her years as an activist for equality and social justice. By recognizing and providing for the special legal service needs of the poor and elderly, Cathy has guided the house of justice on a forward path of growth and dedication to the cause of justice for those who have nowhere else to turn.

Cathy joined the board of directors of Bet Tzedek in 1980. She is a graduate of the University of Southern California and has a passionate interest in the Jewish community. She is married to Steve Needleman and is the proud mother of two children, Jessica and Danielle.

Few people have given of their time and energy as selflessly as Cathy. It is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Cathy Needleman, an invaluable member of our community.

SHERIFF GEORGE SMALL HONORED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues one of New Jersey's distinguished public servants, Sheriff George Small, who will be honored next month for his long career in law enforcement.

Sheriff George Small will be retiring at the end of this year after serving for over six decades in a career dedicated to public safety. In 1928, George graduated from the New Jersey State Police Academy and was stationed in southern New Jersey. During his 15 years with the State Police and the days of prohibition, Sheriff Small helped solve the Lindbergh kidnapping, tracking down leads in the southern portion of the State. He was later promoted to Station Commander at Gloucester County's Mantua barracks in 1933.

About 10 years later, after outstanding service with the New Jersey State Police, George accepted a position with the Gloucester County Prosecutor's office as chief of county detectives. Although his accomplishments were many, the hallmark of his career with the prosecutor's office came on October 27, 1988, when he solved the murder of a 16-year-old Pitman High School student, Alberta Sharp. Sheriff Small remained as chief detective until his retirement in 1971—or, more appropriately, his intended retirement.

After 43 years of hard work and exemplary service to his community, George had thought it time to retire from law enforcement, or so he thought at the time. The year 1971 marked

the beginning of a 2-year hiatus, but not the end to a great career. George grew restless after leaving the prosecutor's office. With the help of a trusted friend and colleague, Ed Erickson, George Small decided to run for sheriff of Gloucester County in November 1973 and was subsequently elected to a 3-year term. He has served in that capacity to this day, for 15 years.

I am particularly delighted today to recount the history of the sheriff's career, one which has been long and exemplary. Without question, Sheriff Small is an accomplished professional. Perhaps just as important, though, he has always been a genuinely altruistic individual. George has been at the forefront of community efforts, from organizing United Way drives to preparing holiday food baskets for the poor. He always has the interest of the community, his neighbors, and friends in mind. In short, George is a people person and a professional, which explains his success over the years as a public servant.

As I applaud Sheriff Small for his accomplishments and dedication, I also applaud the support that his late wife, Doris, and his two sons, Wally and Gordon, have given him over the years.

We all truly owe Sheriff George Small a tremendous debt of gratitude for his tireless service and commitment to the people of Gloucester County. I wish to extend by best wishes to George for a happy and healthy retirement.

EXIMBANK HELPS UNITED STATES ACHIEVE NATIONAL PRIORITIES

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on August 3, after months of hard work and bipartisan cooperation, this Congress passed an omnibus trade bill which has since been signed into law. The new trade law is a signal to our foreign trading partners that the United States is going to be tough on trade. In fact, implementing an effective trade policy has become a national priority.

As we begin to dismantle unjustifiable trade barriers abroad, we must also focus our attention on ways in which we can help American exporters capture these newly opened foreign markets. The U.S. Export-Import Bank has been helping U.S. exporters finance their overseas sales since 1934. And since 1986, it has actively developed a program designed especially to help small- and medium-sized businesses increase their export sales. This is Eximbank's Working Capital Guarantee Program.

Under this program, Eximbank provides loan guarantees which enable companies to borrow the working capital they need to secure export sales contracts. Since the program began, Eximbank has provided loan guarantees for 135 exporters to help them build a presence in the international marketplace. Moreover, since it is a guarantee program, it does not utilize taxpayers' dollars for

costly subsidies. Instead, it encourages commercial bank lending to creditworthy exporters. By supporting these small- and medium-sized businesses, Eximbank's Working Capital Guarantee Program is helping America achieve a key element in its trade policy: export promotion.

Eximbank's Working Capital Guarantee Program has also been instrumental in helping United States companies build and maintain presence in tough-to-crack Asian markets, like the Peoples Republic of China and South Korea. There are many small- and medium-sized American firms which have the potential to increase exports and save jobs in the United States. Through the Working Capital Guarantee Program, Eximbank is providing crucial support to these firms. This program is cost-effective and it really works. I urge my colleagues to join me in giving this program full support.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAGINAW COUNTY FAIR

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of one of mid-Michigan's most treasured events, the Saginaw County Fair. Annually, over 300,000 visitors take part in what has become the largest single event in Saginaw County. Many of those who live in America's heartland can appreciate the contributions of a Midwestern county fair. But in Saginaw and the surrounding mid-Michigan area, this week-long extravaganza has become an annual tradition for most of those 300,000 who visit each year. Indeed, many of those who attend have made it a fall ritual, which is why the Saginaw County Fair is recognized as one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

The Saginaw County Agricultural Society—the original Saginaw Fair—was organized on August 15, 1914. The original purpose of the society was to hold fairs and exhibitions in the county of Saginaw. Today, 75 years later, the purpose remains the same. The fair delivers a very significant contribution to the community—agricultural awareness. Blue Ribbon competition in nearly 25,000 exhibits is offered annually as well as \$60,000 in awards to 3,000 exhibitors of all ages. Thus, the exhibition and competition of agricultural products, along with the awarding of premiums, undoubtedly provides the community with an education on state-of-the-art agricultural techniques.

Not only has this event attracted agricultural interests, but nearly all those residing nearby find some kind of value in participating in the Saginaw County Fair every year, whether it be in exhibits, competitions, or just a walk down the midway to capture the excitement. Entertainment is certainly another big part of the fair's contribution to our community.

The Saginaw County Fair has been a part of our lives in mid-Michigan for 75 years now. Today, I want to call the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize the institution of the county fair

as an integral part of our society. But most importantly, I am honored to stand and commemorate one of this Nation's finest. On Tuesday, September 13, 1988, the mid-Michigan area will officially recognize the Saginaw Fair's 75th anniversary. I wish them a most joyous celebration: Happy birthday to the Saginaw County Fair.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION ACT OF 1988

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Endangered Species Protection Act of 1988. This bill will improve the protection of endangered species in units of the National Forest System, the National Park System, and the National Wildlife Refuge System, by increasing from \$500 to \$1,000 the maximum fine that may be imposed for violating posted speed limits in such units that are regularly inhabited by an endangered species.

The National Park Service alone currently administers almost 8,000 miles of roads that are open to the public. These roads are needed to allow visitors to enjoy the parks and generally relate simply and harmoniously with the topography and environment. These roads are often more narrow and winding, requiring lower speed limits than roads outside parks that are designed to facilitate the movement of vehicles in the most direct and expeditious manner.

Many years ago I authored legislation to create the Key Deer Refuge in south Florida. Unfortunately, the deer are still under tremendous stress, and one reason is because of speeding within the refuge. A number of deer have been found dead on the sides of roads where people are known to travel well above the speed limit.

My bill would help the Key Deer and the hundreds of other endangered species that inhabit property maintained by the Department of the Interior all over the United States. Drivers traveling 10 miles per hour above a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour increase their stopping distance by almost 50 feet, and that's in ideal conditions and with good brakes. This distance increases even more dramatically at higher speeds. By increasing the fine for speeding, I am hopeful we can encourage more people to obey the speed limit and thus reduce the number of animals that are killed in our national parks each year.

I would encourage Members to review this legislation and to express their support by contacting my office to sign on as a cosponsor of the Endangered Species Protection Act of 1988.

**BEST WISHES TO THE UPJ
RESPIRATORY CARE SOCIETY**

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to again recognize the anniversary of the respiratory care profession. 1988 marks the 41st year that practitioners have aided respiratory patients in combating these debilitating diseases.

Much progress has been made in battling respiratory ailments. Advanced methods of treatment, increased public awareness of the causes of respiratory problems, and research into the effects of these diseases have helped to make the fight against respiratory ailments a winnable one. But much more needs to be done.

The celebration of the anniversary of the respiratory care profession is an opportunity for those involved in this battle to make their case known to the public. During the week of October 2-8, the students involved in the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown Respiratory Care Society will be conducting an active week of celebrations and education designed to make more of the public aware of the dangers and cures of respiratory ailments.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute the dedicated individuals involved in the UPJ Respiratory Care Society. By conducting these activities, these students bring the efforts of respiratory care specialists in fighting emphysema, asthma, pleurisy, and other diseases closer to success. I extend all my best wishes to the UPJ Respiratory Care Society for a rewarding week.

**IN CELEBRATION OF THE MIL-
LENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN
THE UKRAINE**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation an event of 1,000 years ago which marked a milestone for Christianity and for the people of the Ukraine. I am pleased and honored that on September 18, the people of Flint, MI., will honor the Millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine with a Ukrainian dinner concert in Flint.

For Ukrainian Christians throughout the world, 1988 marks the Millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine. It was in 988 that the people of Ukraine, following the edict of Prince Volodymyr, participated in a mass baptism in the Dnieper River near Kiev to celebrate the decision of this historic ruler of the Ukraine to make Christianity the official religion of his nation. This event continues to have far-reaching consequences for the people of the Ukraine.

The beginnings of Christianity in the Ukraine can be traced to the missionary activities of St. Andrew who preached circa 50 A.D. in the

area located north of the Black Sea. But it was not until Prince Volodymyr's decision to make Christianity the state religion that a real upsurge in Christianity took place. From that time on, Christianity has played a vital role, not only in the religious life of the Ukrainian people, but also in the formation of Ukrainian culture, society, and history.

It is not, however, solely a celebration of this proud legacy that will bring the Flint-area Ukrainian community together this week. It will also be a time to gather in symbolic support for those who remain in the Ukraine and are restricted from freely worshipping or from celebrating this event. For despite the pronouncements of glasnost from Soviet leaders, the fundamental right of religious freedom remains as illusive today as ever for the people of the Ukraine. Today, as has been the case since the 1930's, all religious activities in both eastern and western Ukraine are closely supervised and controlled by a government-sponsored committee. Religious instruction and church attendance are still vigorously discouraged. If General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is to make good on his promises of a more open Soviet society, he must begin by allowing the independent people of the Ukraine greater freedom to practice the religion which has shaped their culture over the last 1,000 years.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my fellow colleagues and the Nation to join me in celebrating the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity and to strengthen our symbolic bond with the people of the Ukraine in their continued fight for spiritual freedom.

**TRIBUTE TO GEORGE STUART
NIXON OF HILLSBOROUGH
AND OF CALIFORNIA'S RED-
WOOD EMPIRE**

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I rise to salute and to recognize a dedicated citizen of our State and our Nation, George Stuart Nixon, who has retired as general manager of the Redwood Empire Association.

Surely there is no more important issue before the American public today than the proper use and development of this country's magnificent natural landscapes and resources. Certain it is that few areas on this globe surpass in beauty and natural wealth the nine counties that constitute the redwood empire, stretching north of San Francisco's Golden Gate for more than 400 miles into Josephine County, OR.

For the last 12 years, Mr. Nixon has acted as steward of this empire and for many more he has turned his talents as a writer and as a manager to the promotion of tourism within it. Mr. Nixon realized long ago that tourism, properly organized, is a force for good in two complementary directions: It stimulates the economy of the region concerned while simultaneously informing, educating, and entertaining the American public and enthusiasts of these United States from around the globe.

Mr. Nixon, a grandson of the former U.S. Senator from Nevada, also George Stuart Nixon, was born in Hillsborough, CA, was graduated from prestigious Menlo School in Menlo Park, CA, attended Stanford University in Palo Alto, and served as assistant manager of San Francisco's classic Palace Hotel before joining the U.S. Marines in 1941. Mr. Nixon saw service with the First Division in the South Pacific and left the Marines in 1945 with the rank of captain.

As a member of the National Guard, Captain Nixon continued to serve his country, retiring as a brigadier general in the late 1960's.

Mr. Nixon's writing and editing talents have served him—and others—well. His newspaper career began following his Marines' service at the Stockton Record in California; he published, edited, wrote—and perhaps even delivered—the Township Register in Niles, CA, for several years before joining the Redwood Empire Association for the first time in 1960. That was succeeded by a hitch in public relations with American President Lines, and a return as general manager of REA in 1976.

Mr. Nixon is the author of the most complete and most readable book on its region, "Redwood Empire," published by E.P. Dutton & Co. in 1966.

Mr. Nixon has been responsible over the years for attics full of magazine and newspaper articles written about the Redwood Empire by journalists from across the United States and from abroad whom he has introduced to the wonders of northern California.

A man of wry and satirical wit, self-appointed president of something called Air Satz, Mr. Nixon is a member and past president of the French Club of San Francisco; the father of Florence, George III, Bert, Clarissa, and John; a student of Russian and British war medals, and of the campaigns of British Gen. Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. He and his wife, Clara, plan to enjoy the good things of life in retirement: Time with two grandchildren, a certain amount of travel, a lot of reading and writing, and the consumption of good wines—California and otherwise.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and congratulating an American of talent and accomplishment, George Stuart Nixon.

**INTERNATIONAL FAMILY
PLANNING**

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, for 25 years, on a bipartisan basis, the Congress has recognized the economic and social problems caused by rampant population growth in the Third World. The United States has funded important programs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to bring family planning help to impoverished women.

Unfortunately, millions of women in the world are still without access to family planning assistance, and population growth rates continue to soar in many countries.

But in spite of a tremendous need to slow worldwide population growth, the Reagan ad-

ministration has cut funding in a misguided attempt to reduce abortions. In fact, providing family planning assistance is the best way to reduce unwanted pregnancies and abortions. Nevertheless, even though U.S. funds are already specifically barred from being used to perform abortions, the President has terminated U.S. support for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and has attempted to terminate support for international planned parenthood.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I have been fighting the Reagan administration's policy in this area, and thus I was pleased to read recently that two prominent private foundations have moved swiftly and responsibly to fill the funding gap. I would like at this point in the RECORD, to share an article from the New York Times describing the important contributions of the MacArthur Foundation and the Packard Foundation.

I urge the administration, Mr. Speaker, to re-evaluate our current policy on international family planning. The United States, which prompted the creation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, should reassert its leadership in bringing this desperately needed aid to women around the world.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1988]

FOUNDATIONS EXPAND FAMILY PLANNING AID ABROAD

(By Kathleen Teltsch)

Two of the wealthiest foundations in the United States are starting multi-million-dollar programs to curb unwanted population growth in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The undertakings come at a time of sharply curtailed United States Government expenditures for population programs abroad and as more and more third world nations also seek help in related areas like arresting the spread of sexually transmitted disease and maternal mortality.

The MacArthur Foundation of Chicago said it would spend \$23 million in the next two and a half years on family planning and maternal health, up from \$1.5 million last year.

The California-based David and Lucile Packard Foundation, enriched by a \$2 billion commitment from Mr. Packard, is reshaping its population undertaking, and will expand from less than \$1 million a year to \$10 million annually.

Before the new commitments, total financing for family planning abroad by American philanthropies was \$30 million to \$35 million annually. In recent years, population programs abroad have lost United States Government funds totaling about \$60 million annually.

"Admirable as foundations' work is, it does not make up for the loss of government funds," said Dr. Joseph Speidel, president of the Population Crisis Committee in Washington. He said that around the world, 20 million new couples a year enter the reproductive ages. "We have less money for more people," he said.

Washington's program for developing countries is conducted through the Agency for International Development, which administers foreign aid abroad; it is a major supplier of contraceptives to third world countries. Agency funds for family planning were cut to \$230 million from \$290 million in 1985, the last year the agency contributed

to the United Nations Population Fund and International Planned Parenthood Federation. The move, which helped limit the Federal budget deficit, was also influenced by attacks from organizations that oppose abortion.

"Having prestigious foundations like MacArthur and Packard take initiatives shows there is still concern among serious thinkers," said Dr. Duff G. Gillespie, the agency's director for population. While Government expenditures are much larger, private philanthropy has greater flexibility, he added.

The United Nations Population Fund assists 134 countries and is grappling with growing requests from governments once reluctant to accept aid in curbing births but now eager for assistance, said Dr. Nafis Sadik, the fund's executive director. The agency has a \$176 million budget, up from \$156 million the previous year.

At a 1984 conference on international population in Mexico City, the United States delegate, James L. Buckley, said the Reagan Administration would halt contributions to the United Nations fund unless it received assurances that the fund would not engage in abortion or "coercive family planning programs."

The United States later cut off its annual contribution of \$26 million to the fund, with the Reagan Administration saying the fund assisted a program in China that coerced abortions and sterilizations. Although the fund replied that it does not support abortion programs and the allegations were not substantiated by two Agency for International Development inquiries, the United States contribution was not restored.

Since then, the United Nations agency has received bigger contributions from Japan and Western European governments while the International Planned Parenthood Federation's resources also increased, without United States Government help, from \$61 million last year to \$72 million this year.

The MacArthur program will be shaped by an advisory population committee, headed by Dr. Lincoln Chen, an adviser to the MacArthur Foundation and the Takemi Professor of International Health at Harvard University. The committee is to be composed mainly of members from third world countries.

The foundation said it would work with local organizations and leaders to develop culturally appropriate services and not to impose American models. For example, it will make annual awards of \$15,000 to \$30,000 to young potential leaders who can affect population policy in such countries as Mexico, Brazil, India and at least two African nations.

The MacArthur Foundation will also select a group of population organizations for \$100,000 to \$150,000 awards. Those chosen will be encouraged to exchange research data and experiences. MacArthur used a similar technique for its mental health program in this country and it is now the largest private supporter in that field.

"I do not know of any organization that has invited local self-determination on such a scale," Dr. Gillespie said.

The Packard program, still being formulated, is to emphasize third world assistance and cover adolescent pregnancy, family planning and assured access to abortion, said Anne Pirth Murry, a consultant to the foundation. Last May Mr. Packard signaled a commitment, saying, "without population control, conditions in countries of greatest need will be hopeless."

HEALTH CONCERNS ARE FACTORS

The momentum behind these endeavors and others by smaller foundations, was fueled partly by a World Health Organization report, released in February 1987, showing 500,000 women dying yearly because of preventable pregnancy related causes, frequently following an abortion, said sponsors of the new programs. The report, issued at a conference in Nairobi, Kenya, called maternal mortality the single most neglected health problem in the third world.

"Heightened concern about sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS, also has increased demand for contraceptives and for health services that both prevent unwanted pregnancies and protect health," said Dr. Chen.

Dan Pellegrini, executive director of the Pathfinder Fund, a Boston-based nonprofit organization that supports medical facilities in 30 countries and helped establish several family planning services, said increased demand for help from the third world underscored the inadequacy of contraceptive technology. He said pharmaceutical companies' research was deterred by high costs, doubtful profits, fear of lawsuits and opposition from anti-abortion organizations.

Collaboration on contraceptive development among scientists from the third world is being pushed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Under a Rockefeller program, for example, a number of African scientists are testing a male contraceptive pill, gossypol, developed in China. The Rockefeller Foundation expects to continue its major role and spend \$60 million to \$75 million over the next five years, said Dr. Sheldon J. Segal, director of population sciences.

OTHER FOUNDATION'S PROGRAMS

Several other foundations are continuing sizable contributions to family planning budgets, including these:

The Mellon Foundation is spending about \$10 million annually, partly for faculty appointments and research, development and introduction of contraceptives and support of family planning.

The Ford Foundation ended contraceptive research and now folds its family planning overseas into a \$6 million yearly outlay for reproductive health and child survival activity.

The Carnegie Corporation has a \$3 million yearly budget for African and Caribbean countries, emphasizing women's health in pregnancy and child-bearing.

The Pew Charitable Trusts have a \$1.2 million program in maternal and child health, including family planning.

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation spends about \$5 million yearly on international activities in research, training and services.

"There is a sea change under way led by the big foundations," said Joan B. Dunlop, president of the International Women's Health Coalition, one of the few private American organizations specifically working to increase access to abortion in the poorer developing countries. "The voices and perceptions of women are being heard both in the United States and in the third world," she said.

The MacArthur Foundation goals, said Dr. Chen, include promoting collaboration among the philanthropies and it has invited American organizations supporting family planning, contraceptive research or reproductive health to meet this fall.

"This business is not made for solo players," said Peter C. Goldmark, president of the Rockefeller Foundation. "We won't have trouble finding each other."

THE PREBORN BABY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. Earl Benham, wrote a short poem on behalf of the innocent preborn children. I would like to share his verses with you and encourage all our colleagues to ponder the American tragedy of abortion.

PREBORN BABY

I'm just a helpless baby
And as sweet as sweet can be,
Arms of a loving mother
Will never encircle me.

Darling, Mother, hear my plea,
Be my friend, not enemy.
If you'll only spare my life
I, some day your joy will be.
Doctors kill preborn babies
So that riches they'll obtain,
But when comes the judgment day
All their cries will be in vain.

DESIGNATING A NEW FEDERAL
BUILDING IN LAKELAND, FL,
IN HONOR OF LAWTON M.
CHILES, JR.

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure today of introducing legislation to designate a Federal building to be constructed in Lakeland, FL, as the "Lawton M. Chiles, Jr., Federal Building."

Senator LAWTON M. CHILES, Jr., was born in Lakeland, which is located in Imperial Polk County in the heart of the Florida Peninsula. Lakeland is as proud of LAWTON CHILES as it is of Polk County's famous citrus industry. He has served the people of Florida with honor and distinction since his election to the U.S. Senate in 1970. He had previously served in the Florida House of Representatives and Florida Senate before launching his famous walking campaign across the Sunshine State.

Since that time, "Walkin' Lawton" has set the standard for integrity and industriousness here in Washington. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues in both Chambers, and by his many friends in Washington and Florida. We hope to enjoy the benefit of his experience and wisdom in the years to come.

The new Federal building, approved by the Congress last week in the conference report on Treasury-Postal Service-General Government appropriations, will serve the people of Polk County and the surrounding counties with an accessible, central location for the various Federal agencies in the area. Congress exhibited rare foresight in approving funds for a new Federal facility to serve the needs of this

dynamic region. With Polk County's current growth rate, the area's population could reach 550,000 by the year 2000.

The designation of this building in his honor is a fitting tribute to the dedication LAWTON CHILES has shown in his 18 years of service to the Nation. As chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, he has been a leader in our efforts to reduce the Federal budget deficit. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, he has championed efforts to reduce infant mortality in this country, improve the education of our youth and eradicate the blight of dangerous drugs from our society. He has earned special recognition as a leader on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies, as well as the Special Committee on Aging.

I commend this resolution to my colleagues for their support in recognizing the dedication and service of LAWTON CHILES.

COMMEMORATING DR. JOSEPH
M. QUAGLIANA AS ITALIAN-
AMERICAN HUMANITARIAN OF
THE YEAR

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a preeminent civic leader of southern Nevada's medical community, Dr. Joseph M. Quagliana. On Saturday, October 8, the Augustus Society and the Nevada Society of Italian-American Lawyers will honor this exceptional Las Vegas as Italian-American "Humanitarian of the Year." He is truly deserving of this recognition.

Dr. Quagliana graduated from the University of Buffalo School of Medicine in 1959. He was assistant resident in medicine at the Buffalo General Hospital. In 1961 he became the senior resident in medicine at Tuft's University at the Boston City Hospital. In 1962 he served as clinical fellow in hematology and in 1963 chief fellow in hematology at the University of Utah College of Medicine in Salt Lake City, UT. He was drafted into the U.S. Air Force and served for 2 years as deputy hospital commander. In 1968 he studied current clinical and investigational chemotherapy at Roswell Park Memorial Cancer Institute in Buffalo, NY.

Dr. Quagliana joined the faculty at the University of Utah School of Medicine in 1968 as an assistant professor of medicine, chief of oncology, and cancer coordinator of the university. He was in charge of all clinical cancer training. He participated in the Southwest Oncology Cancer Research Group and brought valuable cancer research programs to the university. He also developed and directed a cancer outreach program to train and assist physicians in the entire Southwest including Las Vegas.

In 1974 he left the university to join the staff of Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital as chief of oncology and director of medical

education in charge of the residency teaching program. In 1978 he founded the Cancer and Hematology Center of Nevada in Las Vegas where he continues to conduct cancer research through Tulane University as an associate professor in conjunction with the Southwest Oncology Group.

Mr. Speaker, by any standard—be it civic leadership or professional contribution—Dr. Joseph Quagliana represents the finest in southern Nevada's commitment to excellence. I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Dr. Joseph Quagliana for his well-deserved recognition as Italian-American "Humanitarian of the Year."

PESTICIDE POISON

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, why is it that we always need extraordinary people to wake us up to problems in our society? In the past it has been Ghandi, Martin Luther King, Jr., Mother Teresa or Lech Walesa. Today it is Cesar Chavez, again. Cesar and the United Farmworkers Union have fought for years for the protection of workers against the pesticides used in the fields. But it has taken a 36-day fast by this extraordinary man to galvanize us to action.

Cesar Chavez is right, pesticides are poisoning us. The Environmental Protection Agency has been charged with the responsibility to re-register the pesticides currently in use and to remove those from the market which are found to be harmful. However, in 8 years EPA has managed to re-register only 5 out of 50 pesticides. This process is entirely too slow. We must increase the rate at which these dangerous pesticides are analyzed and removed from the market.

I commend the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. DE LA GARZA for his tireless efforts over the past 2 years to reauthorize FIFRA.

Another related issue that is less in the news, but is no less important, is the tremendous confusion in how the laws governing pesticide residues are applied. The National Academy of Science published a report last year entitled *Regulating Pesticides in Food*. This report pointed out something which some of us in Congress have realized for years. That Federal agencies are often given contradictory mandates by Congress.

The report is called the Delaney Paradox. The point of contention here is the regulatory difference between how pesticide residues on raw food are regulated as compared to processed food.

There is one standard for residue on raw agricultural commodities, such as fresh tomatoes and another for processed food, such as tomato paste (or more exactly for residues of pesticides which concentrate in these foods). When residues of a pesticide remain on a raw commodity, the standards of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act [FIFRA] apply and risks and benefits are considered in making a decision. This allows EPA

to allow a pesticide to be used if EPA decides that the risks presented are acceptable, even though it has been found to be carcinogenic in laboratory test animals.

However, in the case of food additives, the standards of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act [FFDCA] would apply. These prohibit approval of any food additive found to be carcinogenic in animal tests. This is known as the Delaney Clause. This may have made sense in the 1950's when it was enacted, but with modern detection technology in which we can measure parts per quadrillion of pesticide residue, but it doesn't any more.

How could a pesticide be poison when it is on your tomato paste yet have an "acceptable cancer risk" when it is on fresh tomatoes and when the farmworkers have to enter those fields only moments after the pesticide has been applied? I think that this is crazy. It would be silly if it wasn't so serious.

The paradox here is that new pesticides which have drastically reduced carcinogenic potential are not permitted to come onto the market, while older pesticides which are known carcinogens remain in use. What this means is that a pesticide which has a high likelihood of being carcinogenic cannot be replaced by a new pesticide which has a low cancer risk. In addition, new, low risk pesticides are not being developed by the pesticide industry because the old ones are still on the market and they can still be used.

Pesticide residue are pervasive throughout our society. Ground water contamination by those residues is an increasingly frightening phenomenon. In California, contamination by 57 pesticides has been found in almost 3,000 wells throughout 28 counties. In the Central Valley alone, over 1,400 wells were found to be unsuitable for drinking, cooking, or bathing, primarily because of pesticides in the ground water.

We can't eliminate all pesticides, but we can drastically reduce our exposure to carcinogenic substances by adopting a negligible risk approach. According to the National Academy of Sciences report, if the most carcinogenic pesticides are removed from use first, within a very short period of time we would reduce our carcinogenic exposure by 98 percent. This seems very reasonable to me.

For this reason, I support, and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4739 introduced by Henry Waxman, which would eliminate this paradox.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROSA PARKS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, 1988, Congressman JOHN CONYERS will hold a retirement reception in Detroit for Mrs. Rosa Parks, "mother of the civil rights movement".

Rosa L. Parks is synonymous with the American civil rights movement of the last generation. Born in Tuskegee, AL on February 4, 1913, Mrs. Parks sparked the civil rights movement by her simple act of courage on a Montgomery, AL bus in 1955.

December 1, 1955, marked the turning point in Mrs. Parks' life. Mrs. Parks' refusal to move to the back of the bus resulted in a 13-month bus boycott by black citizens, and finally a Supreme Court decision which integrated the bus line.

Rosa Parks moved north to Detroit and began working with Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Jr., in 1965. Always she remained dedicated to the principles of Dr. King and the movement she helped to lead, traveling and speaking to audiences throughout the country on peace and justice for all people. An important theme of Mrs. Parks is that although much was accomplished in the early years of the civil rights movement, the struggle is far from over.

In February 1987 Mrs. Parks founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. It is this worthwhile project for which Mrs. Parks now leaves Congressman CONYERS' staff, so that she will be able to devote her full attention to its success.

I ask the friends of Mrs. Parks and Members of Congress to join me in offering congratulations to Rosa Parks on her outstanding achievements and accomplishments for Civil Rights.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION OF NIKOLA PETROV

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the upcoming anniversary of the execution of Nikola Petrov, an ardent fighter for the natural rights of speech and press on behalf of his fellow Bulgarians.

Petrov once said, "If men in power destroy the liberty of speech and press, any excess soon becomes permissible." "The citizens of such a state cease to be a society of thinking men and become a flock of sheep, with no opinions or ideas of their own." These statements were among many of Petrov's brave defiance of the Communist principles currently guiding that Bulgarian Government, heard by Premier Dimitrov and other officials on the floor of the Grand National Sobranie. In August 1947 Petrov was arrested by the Communist militia in the Sobranie and was tried before a "People's Court" with three Communist judges. An analysis of the testimony indicated numerous discrepancies. On September 23, 1947, Petrov was hanged regardless of British and American disapproval and protest. Upon conviction Petrov proclaimed that he was on trial for his political views.

Petrov had lived in exile in Paris until 1931, when he soon became an energetic leader of the Agrarian wing of the Fatherland Front resistance and ironically the Vice-Premier and Minister in the Fatherland Front Cabinet. In May 1945 the Communists arranged their own Agrarian collaborator whom they would recognize rather than Petrov. Gradually the Communists packed the Congress of the Agrarian Union with their supporters and succeeded in ousting Petrov from control of the Party. Nev-

ertheless, Petrov sustained his role in the Fatherland Front. In June 1945 the Communists arrested Petrov's private secretary and attempted to have her confess that the Agrarians had been plotting against the OF regime. She committed suicide.

Petrov and his supporters sustained a stronghold on their principles and took advantage of any opportunities to add to their line of followers. In the October 1946 election, Petrov and other opposition parties put up candidates. Meanwhile a number of leading Petrov Agrarians were arrested. By September 1946 the Communists had control over the army and, by plebiscite, had abolished the monarchy. Bulgaria was declared a republic, denoting all power to Premier Dimitrov.

Mr. Speaker, when we remember Petrov, on September 23, we are devoting our respect to a man of admirable persistence and true dedication to the principles underlying the existence of a democracy. The right to speak one's mind for unrestricted purposes belongs to very few people. Those that are privileged with ownership of this faculty seem to forget too soon. Petrov helped Bulgarians in 1946 and I hope will help Bulgarians, as well as Americans, today recognize the significance of the right to speak. I am sure that my colleagues will join me on September 23 in commemoration of the death of Nikola Petrov.

DECISION TIME FOR THE B-1B, PART II

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, in my previous remarks on the B-1B bomber program that were included in the August 11 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I indicated that the House Armed Services Committee had established a structure and process for resolving questions about the B-1B's status. I want to take this opportunity to update my colleagues on the committee's plans.

A series of three briefings/hearings have been scheduled for the month of September.

On September 15, the committee will receive a briefing on the status of the B-2 bomber program. Before any decision is made on the future of the B-1B program, it is important to understand where the B-2 program stands and where it is headed—in terms of cost, schedule, and performance.

On September 22, representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff will appear to discuss the B-1B's role in the single integrated operation plan [SIOP]. Because questions have been raised about the B-1B's current capabilities it is necessary to understand the bomber's contribution to U.S. war plans.

On September 29, the committee will receive information on the Institute of Defense Analysis' assessment of the B-1B's current and future performance as a penetrating bomber. At the committee's initiative, section 243 of Public Law 100-180 requires an independent assessment of the B-1B's penetrating capabilities. Problems with the B-1B's de-

fensive avionics system, the AIQ-161A, have raised concerns about the B-1B's ability to perform as advertised.

The three hearings are designed to provide a framework for the committee to evaluate the B-1B. Additional hearings will be held in the future.

In the meantime, the committee expects the Department of Defense to respond in a timely and cooperative manner to the questions contained in my August 11 correspondence to the Secretary of Defense.

Briefly, the questions focus on the following issues:

First, the target requirements—strategic/conventional—that the B-1B is designed to fill, is able to meet in its current capability, and is projected to meet in the future.

Second, a candid, independent assessment of the B-1B's current mission effectiveness.

Third, a detailed breakout with accompanying justification of the near and long-term spending plans for the B-1B.

Fourth, a cost-benefit analysis of fixes and enhancements of the B-1B, that is, what do the additional dollars buy in terms of additional capability to improve penetration, weapons delivery and survivability as compared to the use of other assets.

Fifth, an assessment of the impact/implications of potential arms control agreements on the B-1B's role in the overall force structure.

These questions are not prompted by idle curiosity. Deliberations on the 1990 budget are not too many weeks away. We need the information to make the decisions we will be called upon to make. I stress again that without the answers the committee will find it difficult to justify any additional funds for the B-1B program.

It's not clear that the Defense Department understands the seriousness of the situation. Some time ago a Pentagon spokesman glanced at a calendar, put two and two together to get three, and announced that politics was afoot in questions raised about the bomber because there was an election coming.

I hope those who are involved in the real business of the Department have a clearer idea of what's going on. If not, they are in for a rude surprise. There will come a time when this fall's campaign will end, but the questions about the B-1B will remain.

In the meantime, this administration should consider whether it's particularly clever to complain about politics when serious questions are raised about our most expensive weapon systems. That's hardly the way toward the bipartisan national security policy the administration has publicly sought in the past.

As I pointed out before, nearly 57 percent of the estimated dollars that will be spent on strategic programs in the 1981-2004 time period are allocated to the bomber portion of our strategic triad. This share does not include the cost of tanker aircraft that are used to refuel strategic bombers. At least \$95 billion can be attributed to the cost of our tanker fleet. Thus, the real cost of our bomber programs is even larger than the estimated \$242 billion share that has been identified.

The fact that a very significant portion of our defense dollars are designated for strate-

gic bombers underscores the importance of our need to have full understanding of the B-1B's status. Clearly, we do not want the cost of this leg of the triad to squeeze out other programs that may contribute more to United States strategic deterrence. The concern becomes even more acute in a START environment that entails some fundamental changes in overall force structure.

In closing, I want to assure my colleagues that we intend to obtain the information we seek. The committee has a responsibility to make recommendations to the House on national security issues. The B-1B is no exception. The committee will meet its responsibilities.

COMMEMORATING ARTHUR S. WALTZMAN AS DISTINGUISHED MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Arthur S. Waltzman. On October 23, 1988, the Nate Mack Las Vegas Lodge No. 2825 will honor this generous Las Vegas as "Distinguished Man of the Year."

Arthur Waltzman, a thoughtful and giving member of our community has tirelessly devoted time and resources toward the benefit of Las Vegas. Among the many worthy causes he has helped are the United Cerebral Palsy campaign, the B'nai B'rith Salute to Seniors, the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas, and the Make a Wish Foundation.

Arthur graduated from the University of Rhode Island. For 19 years, he practiced as a CPA as a partner in a Boston accounting firm. Subsequently, he became president and co-chairman of the board of AITS, Inc., the parent company of Riviera, Inc.

In 1982, he also became vice president of Schenley Industries, Inc. In 1984, Arthur became president of Riviera, Inc. He is a member of the American Institute of CPA's, the Massachusetts Society of CPA's and the Tax Executive Institute.

Arthur Waltzman is joining many distinguished and honored Las Vegas who have received this award. Last year, B'nai B'rith honored the achievements of Dr. Kenny Guinn.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Arthur Waltzman for his recognition as "Distinguished Man of the Year."

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. SULLIVAN

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to my colleagues' attention the exemplary life and work of Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is retiring after having served close to two decades as the principal officer and secretary-

treasurer of Teamsters Local No. 302, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employers. He has served as a trustee on the executive board for Teamsters' Joint Council No. 7, advisor to the California Teamsters Public Affairs Council, and chairman and trustee to the Dairy Industry's Health and Welfare Trust Fund.

Mr. Sullivan is a long time supporter of various community and special organizations. He was, in fact, the driving force behind the Teamsters' involvement in the Special Olympics.

His many other credits include serving as principal agent for Teamsters' involvement in Alameda County's Staying Alive Chemical Dependency and Alcoholism Community Prevention Campaigns and as organizing director for the Teamsters' Joint Council No. 7's Labor-Management Golf Tournament. The tournament was a benefit to promote Teamsters' Aftercare, an alcoholism and chemical dependency program, and to foster goodwill between management and labor in the combined effort to combat drug use and alcoholism.

Mr. Sullivan served in the U.S. Army's 7th Division as a combat infantryman during the Korean conflict and received a Purple Heart for serious wounds he received in combat. He was a cofounder of the Irish American Teamsters of the Western Conference, has served in various capacities in church, little league baseball, and other community organizations. Mr. Sullivan has been happily married for the past 35 years and continues to set a splendid example for his children, grandchildren, and our community.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Sullivan on the occasion of his retirement.

GEORGE GUSTAFSON: A GREAT COACH AND A GREAT TEACHER

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George Gustafson who, on October 8 in San Rafael, CA, is being inducted into the Marin High School Athletic Hall of Fame. This is the latest of many honors earned by George Gustafson during his more than 40 years of coaching.

Coach Gus, as he is affectionately known, spent 37 years coaching five sports at Tamalpais Union High School. At the age of 82 he is still an active hiker and a tennis player who can more than hold his own with players many decades his junior.

Coach Gus has received many earlier honors for his coaching prowess and his contributions to the development of the young men who were his pupils. He is a member of the California Coaches Association Hall of Fame, former chairman of the California section of the Amateur Athletic Association, and the person for whom the gymnasium at Tamalpais High School is named.

Our former colleague from Michigan, Congressman Hal Sawyer, was one of those young men fortunate enough to have been coached by George Gustafson at Tamalpais

High School. He was so enthused and gratified by this latest honor bestowed on his old coach that he asked that I commemorate it in the records of this body, which I am very delighted to do. I know you will all join me in sending our warmest congratulations to George Gustafson.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS: BUILDING CHARACTER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I want to hold out my hand to welcome back one of Tennessee's biggest and best sporting events, which will return to my district this school year.

The State basketball tournament for boys, sponsored by the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association, will be held at my alma mater, Middle Tennessee State University, after a hiatus of several years. The girls basketball tournament has continued to be held at MTSU the past few years.

Interscholastic athletics traditionally have played a key role in bringing communities together in America, uniting young and old, friends and enemies, coworkers and competitors, with pride in their school's team.

Perhaps more important, I believe that sports teams bring a feeling of pride and community to their schools. They encourage students, teachers, and administrators to work together toward their overriding common goal—the preparation of our next generation of young men and women to take their place as productive citizens of our Nation.

To the student athletes, sports are a major builder not only of physical health, but of character—playing by fair rules in an atmosphere of friendly competition and sportsmanship.

In Tennessee, 110,000 girls and boys participate in junior and senior high school athletics on 4,100 teams at 423 schools. These young people are getting the right kind of growing up experience.

Since 1925, the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association has provided the framework for fair competition in high school athletics, impartially judged and administered. Over the years, the TSSAA has set an example for the Nation in a number of areas.

It made Tennessee one of the first States to offer interscholastic athletics for girls.

It was one of the first States to recognize and accept black athletes, and it integrated its program relatively early.

And the TSSAA has assured that teams can compete in its tournaments, whether they come from rich schools or poor, by paying participants' expenses to all State sports meets.

The lessons of leadership and citizenship are what the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association promises to teach youth-fuI sports participants. It delivers.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GUIDE TO STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Northeast-Mideast Congressional Coalition, I am pleased to alert my colleagues to "The Guide to State and Federal Programs for Economic Development," released by the Northeast-Midwest Institute as part of its continuing effort to promote economic revitalization and growth in its constituent States, and the Nation as a whole. The valuable book focuses on State and Federal programs that have made important contributions in advancing economic development strategies.

Public officials and business leaders want to create an economic climate that encourages investment and job creation. The "Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development" gives this critical tool. It contains a wealth of up-to-date information on strategies and models that have worked for States across the country. It provides a comprehensive catalog of funding and technical assistance programs available from Federal and State sources. And it offers the most complete list of Federal economic development contacts.

Throughout the Nation, States have surmounted many of their economic woes by using available resources in creative ways, working closely with the private sector, and devising programs with highly specific goals. The Guide surveys the offerings of development agencies in all 50 States, providing in-depth case study analyses of 60 noteworthy programs in eight categories: business development, finance, targeted development efforts, infrastructure, cooperative research and technology centers, trade, training, and tax incentives. Each case study examines three features: the program's goal, how it was set up to operate, and how it works in practice. Particular attention is given to the number of jobs created and the level of private investment generated. A contact agency, address and telephone number are given for each case study, and a separate section briefly describes a dozen or more similar programs in other States.

As my colleagues understand, the economic development process can have numerous components, involve people from all walks of life, and bring together diverse resources. Identifying its most important elements and devising a strategy to keep and attract investment and jobs is the principal challenge facing Governors and mayors across the Nation. Economic development does not occur spontaneously and is increasingly complex. It is a unique puzzle in each place, which a community must put together from a large number of public and private-sector pieces.

The Guide is designed as a handbook of basic information to help promote economic development at the State and local level. It is published as a service to Members of Congress and their constituents, State officials, and others directly involved in generating and

September 13, 1988

attracting jobs and investment. It aims to offer concepts, raise issues, and spark discussion of ideas among States with problems and opportunities in common. I'm pleased to commend the book to my colleagues.

BARBARA MATIA'S TESTIMONY ON ARTHRITIS RESEARCH

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will read Barbara Matia's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies on the subject of rheumatoid arthritis. Mrs. Matia, a rheumatoid arthritis sufferer herself, makes some important comments about the infectious theory, a theory which is attracting renewed interest in the medical research community.

The article follows:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BARBARA MATIA

Mr. Chairman, Members of Congress and staff, I appreciate the opportunity of testifying before this committee for the fifth time.

When the article on Lyme Arthritis or Lyme Disease, as it has been more recently called, appeared in Scientific American last July, 1987, I immediately saw a correlation between Lyme Disease and rheumatoid arthritis. The part that caught my attention was the fact that Lyme Disease was the result of a deer tick which carried to humans an infectious organism known as a spirochete, and that the patients with Lyme Disease were treated with oral and intravenous antibiotics.

It was exciting for me to think that with all the knowledge of Lyme Disease, maybe now the infectious theory for rheumatoid arthritis would get the attention it deserved. Hopefully, it would bring credibility to all the work that Dr. Thomas Brown has pursued along for the last 50 years, leading to the conclusion that rheumatoid arthritis is caused by an infectious organism called mycoplasma.

I was fascinated to see that almost all of the symptoms that were mentioned in the Lyme Disease article were the symptoms I experienced with my battle with severe rheumatoid arthritis, with the exception of joint deformity, which I avoided because I received intravenous tetracycline therapy before the crippling began.

In the future, rheumatoid arthritis will be understood to have several stages like Lyme Disease, with the crippling and deformity as the final stage. Up until now, the final stage was the only stage that has been truly understood as serious.

With the understanding that rheumatoid arthritis is infectious, we can have a clear understanding that it can affect every tissue and organ in your body. The disease has affected my liver, spleen, heart muscle, skin, my eyes, causing blurred vision, and lungs, shortness of breath.

I have suffered extreme weakness, fatigue, intense pain and depression which is truly

part of the disease. I would describe the depression as having "the edge taken off life." In addition, the infectious theory will lead to much earlier diagnosis, with antibody blood level tests replacing the latex fixation test which only turns up positive in the later stages of the disease.

It was also exciting that the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases has at last identified the infectious theory as a target for its research grants. And I am sure that as a result of that, the cause and disease mechanism of rheumatoid arthritis will at some future time be confirmed by irrefutable scientific evidence.

But let's not wait for that to happen before we make available to the general public a treatment program which is based specifically on the infectious theory and which has produced consistent results over a period of time. It may be that the only way this will occur is after a clinical trial of this program is conducted.

Today, I am asking all members of this subcommittee to join together to help advance arthritis research and its treatment. With all the knowledge that Dr. Brown has provided us from his 50 years of work, with the confirmation of the effectiveness of a similar approach in the case of Lyme Disease and with Dr. Shulman's program announcement to the research community to encourage research on the role of infectious agents in causing rheumatoid arthritis, this subcommittee has a unique opportunity to change the lives of rheumatoid arthritis sufferers now rather than 15 years from now.

In my first testimony before this subcommittee in 1983, I said I consider it to be a national tragedy that literally millions of arthritics may have to wait years for a treatment program that is presently available. I urge this subcommittee to mandate a clinical trial of the antibiotic treatment program which will provide convincing data for the medical establishment to begin this method of treatment.

Most important of all, I am asking that the amount being requested for the fiscal year 1989 budget of the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases be increased by \$15,000,000 so that research into the infectious theory of rheumatoid arthritis can be conducted without detracting from the other important work of NIAMS.

At the present time, NIAMS remains the third lowest Institute in funding at the National Institutes of Health. The research which is currently being done pursuant to grants from the NIAMS cannot just be terminated in midstream. And yet to wait until the current research projects run their course before directing substantial funding toward the infectious theory is not fair to the Nation's rheumatoid arthritics and is not economically sound. Every day lost costs American business substantial sums in lost productivity.

When you have been as fortunate as I have been to have received the safest and most effective treatment for rheumatoid arthritis, which is antibiotics, you want to give something back. I hope my visit here today will encourage you to give all the rheumatoid arthritics in the country the same opportunity that I was given. The decision is yours.

KURDS BEING GASSED

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, despite the Iraq-Iran cease-fire agreement of August 20, 1988, U.S. intelligence sources have confirmed that Iraq has used chemical weapons against its Kurdish minority. This is a barbaric act which will have serious ramifications.

The use of poison gas was outlawed by the 1925 Geneva protocol, as a result of World War I casualties caused by poisonous gas, and has not been used extensively by any form of government since. Yet, it has been confirmed that poison gas has been used by the Iraqi Government as a means of quelling any potential uprising by its Kurdish minority. The violations against these 3.5 million people seeking to gain autonomy is reminiscent of the horrors the world witnessed during the Jewish Holocaust. We must "never again" allow a nation to attempt the physical elimination of a faction of its people.

For these reasons, I have introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, House Resolution 5320, which expresses a sense of outrage at the Iraqi Government for its use of poison gas against the Kurds, and calls upon Iraq to immediately and permanently halt the use of all chemical weapons.

The Kurdish people constitute a distinct ethnic group of 20 million people. The 1922 establishment of a Turkish Republic ended the Kurds' hopes of an independent homeland known as Kurdistan and they currently reside in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, the Soviet Union, and Lebanon. Due to the use of the chemicals, 100,000 Iraqi Kurds have recently fled to Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, Iraq's use of chemical weapons against the Kurdish people appears to constitute an act of genocide in gross violation of international law, and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

A SALUTE TO JAKE WILLIAM LINDSEY

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute today to the life of S. Sgt. Jake William Lindsey. Through Mr. Lindsey's leadership, devotion, and sacrifice our country has surely benefited and it is with honor that I share these accomplishments with you.

Jake William Lindsey dedicated a great part of his life to the defense of our Nation. Sergeant Lindsey's involvement in the United States found him serving our country in the Far East, the Caribbean area, European-African-Middle Eastern Theater, as well as his time spent on active duty in the United States. Because of his selfless devotion to his country and his many acts of bravery, Sergeant Lindsey retired a highly decorated member of the

Armed Forces, which included the Medal of Honor awarded to him for his act of gallantry during his service in World War II.

On November 16, 1944, Sergeant Lindsey led a platoon, reduced to 6 of its original strength of 40, in the attack on an enemy position near Hamich, Germany. Armed with a rifle and grenades, Sergeant Lindsey fended off repeated enemy attacks by heavy rifle, machine gun, and tank fire. Though painfully wounded, Sergeant Lindsey continued firing and due to his accurate rifle grenade fire, single handedly drove off the enemy. In his fearlessness, inspiring courage, and superb leadership, Sergeant Lindsey carried on a brilliant defense of his platoon's hard-won ground, securing the position although he was faced with a numerically superior army.

Sergeant Lindsey will certainly be remembered as an American hero as a result of his many contributions to the Army and his devotion to the country which he so loved. I congratulate Jake Lindsey's family on the memorable accomplishments achieved during his lifetime and am proud to call this man a fellow Mississippian and American who certainly served the people of his country above and beyond the call of duty.

A TRIBUTE TO ETHEL M. HOWARD

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of the finest citizens in my congressional district, Ethel M. Howard. On Friday, Ethel will receive the Community Service Award from the NAACP, an honor she richly deserves.

I have known Ethel Howard for many years and have always admired her activism on behalf of working people and those who would like to work but, because of a disability or the lack of job, cannot. In fact, because of her concern and hard work on behalf of our common causes, Ethel was my choice for vice chair of the 15th Congressional District's Democratic Party when the district's lines were redrawn to include Washtenaw County. And subsequently, Ethel became the unanimous choice of everyone who expressed himself or herself on that question. Since taking on the vice chair's responsibilities, Ethel has acquitted herself admirably.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have Ethel Howard's biography reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The list of her activities is amazing, but is only a partial testament to her energy, concern, and enthusiasm.

Ethel Howard is an outstanding citizen, the kind of usually unrecognized person who makes our democracy work by becoming deeply involved in its processes and the needs of her community. I join the NAACP in saluting Ethel and all of her fine work.

Ethel Howard was born in Gainesville, Alabama, on April 5, 1934, to John and Bobbie Lee Scott. She is married to Bernard H. Pritchett; has one daughter, Francine, and one granddaughter, Sherese Antoinette.

Ethel graduated from Wenoneh High School, Birmingham, Alabama, and attended the following Colleges: Stillman College (Tusculooosa, Alabama), Wayne State University College of Lifelong Learning, Washtenaw Community College and Eastern Michigan University. She was employed by Ford Motor Company for 25 years, and is now medically retired for seven years from the Rawsonville plant. Although medically retired, Ethel is still active with the UAW, serving as Recording Secretary for Local 898, Co-Chair of the Community Action Program and the Women's Committee Chair. She is also a member of Washtenaw County, C.A.P. Council; a member of UAW Local 898 Retiree Chapter; the Executive Board, Michigan UAW/CAP; Executive Board, SEMCAP (Southeastern Michigan Community Action Program); a member of the Michigan AFL-CIO General Board; Officer-at-large of the Michigan Democratic Party; Vice-Chair 15th Congressional District; and member of the Executive Board of the Washtenaw County Democratic Party.

Ethel is a Precinct Delegate; was Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1976, 1980, 1984, and 1988. She was a member of the Washtenaw County Board of Canvassers for 17 years, and chaired the Ypsilanti Township Tax Board of Review.

She serves as Legislative Chair, Church Women United of Michigan; Legislative Chair and Executive Board member Ypsilanti-Willow Run NAACP; Board member of the Citizens Advisory Council to the Juvenile Court; is Secretary/Treasurer of the Ypsilanti Resource Center, a member of Metropolitan Baptist Church, and serves as Treasurer, Trustee Board, Coordinator/Sunday School; and is a Member of the Pastor's Chorus. She is Registrar of the Huron Valley District Congress of Christian Education.

Ethel was the winner of the August 2, 1988 Primary, Ypsilanti Township, and is the Democratic Nominee for Clerk of Ypsilanti Township.

TRIBUTE TO A. WILLIAM REYNOLDS

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. A. William Reynolds, chairman and chief executive officer of GenCorp, Inc. Mr. Reynolds was recently honored by Stanford University Business School Alumni Association as the 1988 recipient of the Ernest C. Arbuckle Award, the highest honor presented by the association.

Each year the Arbuckle Award is given to that individual who demonstrates extraordinary qualities of dynamic leadership and administrative skills. In honoring Mr. Reynolds, the selection committee chose to recognize a man who has shown himself to be an excellent manager and decisive leader.

Originally from Columbus, OH, Mr. Reynolds has served as a leader of the Ohio business community, as well as playing an important role in community life. In 1957 Mr. Reynolds joined the Cleveland-based company TRW, becoming a director of the company in 1975, and head of its worldwide automotive unit in 1981. His dedication and commitment have

strengthened the business community of northeast Ohio in countless ways.

In 1984 Mr. Reynolds left TRW to join GenCorp as president and chief operating officer. Since joining GenCorp, Mr. Reynolds has prevented an unfriendly takeover attempt and helped guide a major strategic restructuring of the firm. Today GenCorp has more than 16,000 employees and recorded net sales of \$1.6 billion in 1987.

In addition to his service to the business community, Mr. Reynolds has been active in community affairs. Currently, he is chairman of the board of trustees of University Hospitals of Cleveland and was president of the 1987 fund raising drive for Summit County, OH, United Way.

Today I congratulate Mr. A. William Reynolds for his distinguished honor from the Stanford Business School Alumni Association, and for his continued service to our community.

CONGRESS MUST ENACT LEGISLATION TO STOP "RISK" PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES WHICH ASSUME NO RISKS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government annually pays \$850,000 in "reinsurance" or "risk" charges to insurance companies under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act [FEGLIA]. Since 1955, the Federal Government has paid out more than \$27 million in risk charges to these insurance companies. The irony, however, is that these insurance companies assume absolutely no risk. This practice of paying insurance companies for doing nothing—for assuming no risks at all—makes the \$650 ashtays and \$400 wrenches purchased by the Defense Department in recent years look like bargains.

The FEGLI Program was established in 1954 to provide life insurance coverage for Federal employees, retirees, and their families. The legislation establishing the program requires payments to insurance companies to act as reinsurers. In fact, the Federal Government is a self-insurer of the FEGLI Program and the Federal Government assumes all risk. It is preposterous that each year some 200 insurance companies receive risk payments from the Federal Government when no insurance risk is being assumed by anyone except the Federal Government.

The Employment and Housing Subcommittee, which I chair, held a hearing on this matter last April, and prepared a report which was adopted unanimously by the House Government Operations Committee in June. The report calls this practice of paying risk charges to insurance companies which assume no risk "an embarrassment" and recommends that Congress repeal the statutory reinsurance requirement.

Mr. Speaker, with several of my distinguished colleagues who are members of the Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, I introduced H.R. 5270. Our legislation carries

out the recommendations of our report. This bill repeals the reinsurance requirement of the FEGLI Program and puts an end to this annual giveaway to insurance companies. Joining me as cosponsors of this legislation are Congressman JOSEPH J. DIOGUARDI from New York, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Congressman BARNEY FRANK of Massachusetts, Congressman BILL GRANT of Florida, and my neighbor in California, Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI.

At our subcommittee hearing, a question was raised about legislation doing away with these payments to insurance companies related to Federal income tax treatment of death benefits. The Office of Personnel Management voiced some concern that if Congress repealed the reinsurance provision of FEGLI, under the self-insurance arrangement the payment of death benefits may not receive the same favorable tax treatment generally given distributions from traditional life insurance policies. To avoid any confusion in this regard, I contacted the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether repeal of the payment to insurance companies would alter the tax treatment of FEGLI death benefits. We have been advised in writing by the IRS that repealing the "risk" charge would not change the current tax treatment of FEGLI death benefits.

The obligation—fixed by legislation—to pay reinsurance or risk charges made little sense in 1954, and it makes absolutely no sense today. It should be rescinded. The Federal Government has paid \$27 million for nothing thus far. There is no reason to continue this \$850,000 annual giveaway. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

A TRIBUTE TO MARY ROEBLING

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 8, 1988, Gov. Thomas H. Kean presided over a ceremony to name the new New Jersey State commerce building after Mary G. Roebing of Trenton. This building will house the departments of insurance and higher education as well as commerce and economic development and banking. In his remarks the Governor said:

It is especially appropriate that we chose the new home of our commerce and banking offices for this event, as Mary's prominence in these areas is legendary.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the dedication of this new building, I rise to pay tribute to Mary Roebing, one of Trenton's most well known residents.

Mrs. Roebing is the widow of the steel magnate Siegfried Roebing but is a strong force in the business world in her own right. Since 1937 Mary has alternately held the position of both president and chairman of the board of the Trenton Trust Co. In 1972 when her company merged with National State Bank she became chairman of the combined board. Since her retirement in 1984 Mary has been their chairman emeritus.

Mary has also been a pioneer in many ways. In 1958 she became the first female governor of the American Stock Exchange. Her experience in finance and banking played a major role in establishing a charter for the National Woman's Bank in Denver, the first bank of this kind in the Nation. Mary was also one of the first women to be granted membership in the Union League Club of Philadelphia in 1986.

Mary Roebing has long been an outstanding citizen of Trenton and is well deserving of this recognition. I congratulate her on her many accomplishments and thank her for all her contributions to the people of Trenton and New Jersey.

CONCERNS OF OIL REFINERIES

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of legislation I have introduced which addresses a tariff concern of particular interest to oil refineries in my congressional district. At first appearance, this legislation would appear to benefit only specific refineries which operate in foreign trade zones [FTZ]. This legislation does serve a greater purpose, however. Passage of this bill will illustrate that the U.S. Government is dedicated to maintaining a viable, domestic oil refining capability. Given our increasing reliance upon foreign oil imports to fulfill our energy needs, I believe we must preserve an oil refining capacity to prevent further dependency upon unreliable foreign sources.

This concern with sustaining an oil refining capacity has already been recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Customs Service. Two oil refining operations in my congressional district have obtained FTZ status from the Commerce Department. For those of you unfamiliar with how the FTZ program works, these oil refineries are allowed to import crude oil without paying Customs duties on this product. After the refining process, duty is paid upon the various products generated from the crude oil. In large refineries however, two or more batches of crude are often blended during the refining process, making it harder to specify the exact origin of refined products.

The Customs Service, which has responsibility to assess duties on products exiting a FTZ, is understandably concerned that the relative value of these products is lost when various batches of crude oil are blended during the refining process. As a consequence, oil refineries are subjected to a constantly shifting array of Customs accounting procedures.

Customs has the right and responsibility to accurately collect all the Customs duties to which they are entitled. Refineries accept this responsibility of FTZ status, and have consistently updated their recordkeeping procedures to correspond with a variety of Customs Service regulations. Customs is understandably wary that refined products may be lost or unaccounted for during the blending process. These fears are ungrounded, however, be-

cause a refinery is certainly aware of the final products that will be refined from a specific batch of crude. A refinery is simply not going to purchase a shipment of crude oil and go to the considerable expense of refining that crude, unless they know what specific products will result from this process. This information is essential for a profitable refinery operation, and is readily available to the Customs Service in their oversight responsibility of that refinery.

The unpredictability of assessed duties, not necessarily their amount, is what has troubled refineries operating in FTZ's. Refineries are very willing to abide by FTZ regulations which require a duty be paid on those products which are taken out of an FTZ. Yet long-term planning is crucial to any business, and oil refineries are no different. They need to be assured that a set portion of their revenue from a certain batch of crude will be applicable to Customs duties. Without reliable guidelines, refineries are much more susceptible to income fluctuations which effect their ability to invest in new technologies and equipment. The ultimate result of these uncertainties is a weakened refinery capacity, which places our Nation in the uncomfortable position of an increased reliance upon foreign sources for both crude oil and refined products.

To address these concerns of oil refineries, while protecting appropriate Customs revenues, I have introduced legislation which contains an agreement worked out between Customs Service officials and representatives of oil refineries with FTZ status. This legislation will provide stability for the oil refineries, while ensuring that Customs and the American taxpayers are securing accurate revenues from import duties.

I encourage your support of my legislation, which will curtail our dangerous reliance upon volatile regions of the world to provide our energy needs. Oil refineries are an important component of America's energy-producing capability, and we must maintain these operations as insurance in our unreliable world.

TRIBUTE TO JEROME W. GECKLE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to an outstanding citizen of Baltimore, Jerome W. Geckle. Jerry Geckle will be honored next week as Citizen of the Year by the Maryland Chapter of the National Foundation for Ileitis and Colitis.

Jerry Geckle has been a leader in Baltimore for many years. In 1955 he joined the PHH Corp. to direct the development of the company's first data processing system. He has been a pioneer in this field, and received the Data Processing Management Association's Distinguished Information Sciences Award in 1982. After holding several positions at PHH, Jerry became chairman of the board in 1980.

Jerry's involvement in Baltimore's civic and business community does not end with his own company. He serves on a number of

boards including Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., the Maryland Historical Society, Crown Central Petroleum Corp., MEGA, Inc., and First Maryland Bancorp. In addition, he is a member of the Greater Baltimore Committee and the Maryland Port Commission.

Jerry has also been a member of several task forces and committees dealing with all levels of education in Maryland, and is currently the chairman of the board of trustees of Villa Julie College and vice chairman of the board of trustees of Mount St. Mary's College.

In addition to all of these activities, Jerry has been a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. His wife Mary, his children Tim, Teresa, Steve, and Karen, and his grandchildren Molly, Peter, Emily, and Katy are, I am sure, very proud of him.

I urge my colleagues to join me and the Maryland Chapter of NFIC in recognizing the contributions of this outstanding member of the Baltimore community. Jerry we all congratulate and salute you.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL TELEPHONE CO.'S PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICE CITATION

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid too many of us take something like home telephone service for granted. We rarely give a second thought to picking up that phone to deal with the everyday realities of life.

But for 7 million American households including 650,000 in my home State of Oregon, residential telephone service is not a fact. It's an unaffordable luxury.

That's why I'm delighted, today, to congratulate Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. of Oregon upon their selection as a recipient of a 1988 Presidential Citation for Private Sector Initiatives. This citation—sponsored by the American Society of Association Executives in cooperation with the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives—is given annually to a number of U.S. companies in recognition of extraordinary achievement in community service.

Winners receive the "C-Flay," a pennant that bears the program's slogan: "We Can—We Care."

Pacific Northwest Bell—now known as U.S. West of Oregon—is being honored for developing a highly successful community telephone program which provides a network of free local service at central locations.

It's called the community connection, and that just about says it all.

Through this connection, the jobless have found employment, battered women have found a safe haven from abusive homes, and the homeless have found places to live.

This is another Oregon first. As Oregonians, we're proud of it. And as one of the architects of this idea, I'm hoping other States will dial into similar community connections.

Mr. Speaker, let me give you a little history. Beginning early this year, U.S. West of

Oregon setup 12 of these free telephones at community centers around the State, including five telephones in metropolitan Portland. During the first 8 months of the program, almost 22,000 calls were logged in by persons using the phones for everything from checking on an ill relative to following up on job leads in the help-wanted columns.

The average cost of this community service to U.S. West's shareholders is estimated at about \$1,700 per year, per telephone. None of the expense is charged to the rate base. But the benefit to the poor and the displaced is beyond price.

I especially commend Marsha Congdon, the company's vice president for Oregon operations, and her community affairs adviser Corky Stewart. They enthusiastically followed up on my recommendation last year for such a network of free community telephones.

I also compliment all of those community action agencies—organizations ranging from the Northwest Pilot project in Portland to Eugene's White Bird Health Clinic—who have accepted these telephones. Most of these agencies have gone the extra mile, providing additional free services such as message taking for the callers.

I also applaud those other telephone companies already following U.S. West's lead. Among them is GTE Northwest. GTE has established free community telephones in five locations servicing its Oregon customers.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support House Resolution 351, a bill urging the Nation's telephone operating companies to voluntarily establish similar free community telephone services. The resolution—which is cosponsored by a number of my colleagues including the entire Oregon congressional delegation—was passed by the Energy and Commerce Committee last month without objection. I anticipate the resolution will come to the floor later this month.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PROCUREMENT REFORM

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the defense procurement scandal is an issue that has commanded a lot of press attention and now demands our legislative attention. As we wrestle with how best to address this issue, I would commend to my colleagues two pieces that I would like to make a part of the RECORD: A speech on this subject given recently by Secretary of Defense Carlucci, and a consequent editorial that appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*. The speech was given while Congress was out on recess, so that it escaped the attention of many Members. It is, however, worth reading, as is the *Sun* editorial.

Secretary Carlucci wisely cautions us against racing to pass ill-advised legislation in its pursuit of publicity or partisan political gain. He correctly points out that Congress is a partner in the defense procurement process—and a very active partner at that. We have collectively tinkered and retinkered with the

procurement process, passing major reforms that have only begun to work. Yet some in this body and in the other Chamber, are now proposing another round of major reforms.

In his speech, Secretary Carlucci points out that making the defense procurement system more centralized and independent is an idea that has already been tried—in Europe. And in Europe, their experience does not compare very favorably with the United States track record in terms of their ability to field new weapons systems on time and on budget. That is simply not a smart solution—especially at a time when scarce dollars demand that we be as efficient as possible with our defense expenditures.

The Secretary also pointed out that removing the inspector general from his purview would only serve to deny him the eyes and ears he needs to monitor the system that is, after all, his responsibility to discharge. Denying him or his successor the ability to monitor the system would be a classic case of legislating before thinking, of writing laws without first considering the unintended but real consequences.

Finally, the Secretary focused on prevention of future procurement fraud—the proper focus for all of us in this body, in my opinion. And in this regard, we have a major role to play. We must work with the Department of Defense to streamline further the system in an effort to reduce the number of intervention points where the defense budget can be influenced.

I would direct the attention of my colleagues to four other suggestions offered by Secretary Carlucci: Cutting back on the maze of committees that have a hand in the ultimate defense procurement decisions of the Government; getting serious about creating program stability by both moving to biennial budgeting for defense, and by funding more defense programs on a multiyear basis; and revising procedures so that influential Members of the legislative branch seeking to micromanage the defense budget and force the President to purchase items not in his budget request must do so through stand alone pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, these are wise and reasonable suggestions. That is why the *Baltimore Sun* editorialist commended them to us, and why I, likewise, commend them to the House.

REMARKS BY HON. FRANK C. CARLUCCI, TO THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1988

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PROCUREMENT REFORM

Thank you for affording me this opportunity to speak here today. Institutions like the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs play a vital role in advance debate on issues of international importance, and in generating the kind of understanding that must exist if the policies and positions of the United States are to enjoy broad public support.

Today, I want to speak about a subject with far-reaching implications: the procurement process and the question of reform. Most of you are aware of the massive scope of our defense procurement effort. I assure you, the management challenges involved in coordinating what we buy and build to equip our Armed Forces are unmatched anywhere else. Surely there is no other enterprise whose success is matter of more immediate concern to each and every one of

us. At the Pentagon, "the bottom line" is that good management is essential to our national security.

The whole question about how best to manage the procurement process has been thrown open by the current Justice Department investigation into defense contracting. As the investigation continues, pressure is building for what is called procurement reform. Our challenge is to make certain that whatever reforms we make are truly reforms and actually improve the system—instead of saddling it with a new and different set of problems.

Unfortunately some of the reform proposals now circulating on Capitol Hill would do precisely that. Several—particularly those aimed at creating an independent acquisition agency, removing the inspector general from the Defense Department, and sealing shut the so-called revolving door between the Defense Department and defense contractors—would do far more harm than good.

Each of these reform proposals may sound like a good idea, but each—upon deeper examination—would create its own problems if put into action.

First, consider the creation of an independent acquisition agency. There is no question that removing the military services from the procurement process—or even placing the entire process outside the reach of the Defense Department as some now urge—would produce a certain independence. It would also isolate the acquisition process from input and oversight by the very people who know best what weapons we need, who will be asked to use them in the field, and who therefore have an immediate incentive to make certain those weapons perform as planned. I think you will agree that we would be ill-served by reforms that sever this vital link between those who decide which weapons we build and buy, and those who ultimately use them.

There has not been the slightest suggestion implicating uniformed personnel in the current investigation, so removing them from the process would be like sending the doctor out of the room when the patient takes a turn for the worse. Some advocates of acquisition reform suggest that we imitate certain European models more centralized than our own. But our experience in fielding weapon systems on time and on budget compares favorably with the track records of other more centralized procurement agencies. In fact in DOD we have made the term cost overrun disappear. For the last two years acquisition costs on major systems have been going down—not up. Those in a hurry to overhaul our system need to reflect on the fact that we now have "cost underruns."

In the case of an inspector general independent of the Defense Department, again, independence comes at a real cost—in this instance, depriving the Secretary of Defense of the eyes and ears that help him monitor the system he is charged with supervising. This year alone, I will rely on the inspector general to conduct hundreds of audits, investigations, and inspections—and to coordinate every investigation, inspection, and audit conducted by the armed services. A Secretary cannot be held accountable if he does not have the tools to do the job. Here, too, there are no signs that the current problems have resulted from any defect in the inspector general system. To the contrary, that system has functioned well, and in full cooperation with the FBI. To make the IG independent of all but the White

House would create a mini-FBI for one agency alone, leaving a large gap in DOD's internal capabilities. The administration created the DOD IG. It has proved its merit, and should be kept as it is.

Finally, consider the calls to nail shut the "revolving door" between the Defense Department and defense contractors. We can enact punitive legislation that builds a brick wall between the Pentagon and private contractors, but as we do, we will deprive both the Government and the defense industry of the expertise experienced personnel can provide to the benefit of both—and to the ultimate benefit of our overall national security. We need to police the system for abuses, not penalize procurement professionals for seeking to build on and benefit from their expertise.

My point, of course, is that we need to examine our reforms from every angle—to get behind the good intentions to the unintended consequences of sweeping change made too quickly. This is not by any means a suggestion that reforms are not needed. I am convinced that the system can be made to work better. But the last thing we need is a legislative rush to reform that produces not solutions, but simply new and different problems—and deprives us of some of the strengths of the current system that we will want in any event to preserve. At the very least, DOD's critics owe us a hearing before they try to pass legislation that could impact our procurement process and the defense industrial base for years to come.

My aim today, however, is not to dwell on the shortcomings of the various reform proposals I've just mentioned, but to put forward my own prescription for procurement reform.

The first step is defining the problem—determining what it is we need to fix. The current procurement investigation has focused our attention on the use of illegally obtained information to gain unfair advantage. Certainly, we want to see those found guilty of wrong-doing punished for their actions, and the Defense Department is doing everything it can to assist in the ongoing investigation.

But reform is really about prevention, not punishment. Perhaps some of you have had the unfortunate experience of having your home burglarized. Anyone in that situation experiences two quite different reactions. We want to see the burglar caught and brought to justice, or course. But we also want to check the doors and windows, to see how it was he got in in the first place—and how we can prevent it from happening again.

That is the approach we need to take as we consider procurement reform. We need to ask: How does the system as it exists today offer wrong-doers opportunities to act—and how can we close these windows of vulnerability in the procurement process?

For purposes of reform, the most important fact underscored by the current investigation is that illegally-gained information has value only when the opportunity exists to use it. Unfortunately the current system is highly unstable and offers far too many such opportunities. The only thing constant in today's procurement process is change. No program ever stands still for very long; someone is always lobbying to change it. There are far too many of what I call intervention points where a skillful lobbyist can succeed. The message being sent to industry is that there is a higher payoff for investment in lobbying than for investment in R&D and long term productivity enhance-

ment. In addition to encouraging corruption—both the legal and illegal variety—such a signal carries with it serious long-term implications for our industrial base.

Procurement reform should make enhancing program stability and eliminating these intervention points its prime target. That means a simpler, more streamlined system than the exceedingly complex process that now exists.

Now, the first thing for would-be reformers to realize is that this streamlining effort is already underway. Two years ago, the Defense Department established an Undersecretary for Defense Acquisitions at the apex of the acquisitions process, and a defense acquisitions board—whose members include the top acquisitions officials from each service—to serve as the clearing house and final check point for all acquisitions issues that come to my desk. This new chain-of-command replaces a far more cumbersome and complex system, rightly judged inadequate. I see no reason to scrap this more streamlined system and indulge an urge to experiment with new reforms before we see the full benefits of changes already made.

We in the Pentagon have also taken another step to limit an intervention point in our own internal contracting process: the practice of asking for more than one "best and final offer" on the same contract negotiation. Under our new procedure, this practice will be sharply limited, occurring only with the approval of the top service acquisition official. We will continue to review acquisition procedures within the Pentagon, and make additional reforms when necessary.

The Defense Department, however, cannot do the job alone. Congress, too, is a partner in the procurement process, and it too must look for ways to reduce the profusion of intervention points on the hill that invite improper—if not always strictly illegal—behavior.

As a first step towards a partnership in reform, let me suggest five ways Congress can streamline the procurement process, by cutting out many of the intervention points that now exist.

First, Congress should combine the separate authorizations and appropriations processes into a single budgeting exercise. The limited benefits of the current two-track process would be more than offset by the advantages in eliminating so many potential intervention points.

Second, Congress should cut back on the maze of committees and subcommittees that now exercise overlapping authority and oversight roles in the defense budgeting process. Right now, the defense budget bill must complete a seventeen-step process to final passage. Each point along the way is an opportunity for those bent on exerting improper influence.

Third, Congress should revise its procedures to make it impossible for individual members who want to force the President to purchase an item not included in his defense request to do so by burying an amendment within the overall defense budget package. Let narrowly-focused proposals of this sort be put forward as separate bills, to be decided on openly and on their own merits.

Fourth, Congress should follow the Pentagon's lead in shifting to a biennial budget for defense programs. Reviewing defense priorities and programs on a two-year cycle would make for far more deliberate, thorough and rational planning. And in addition, putting the budget on a biennial cycle

instantly cuts in half the number of intervention points that are part of the budget process.

Fifth and finally, Congress should adopt an additional reform that will further stabilize the procurement process, funding more defense programs on a multi-year basis. The reality of weapons procurement programs is that most major weapons require years to research, design, develop and build. Once approved by the Congress, there is simply no need to subject these programs to the uncertainties of annual funding approval. More multi-year funding would also offer significant cost savings. Programs now funded on a multi-year basis have saved us 7.5 billion dollars since fiscal 1982.

I am convinced that if adopted by Congress, this five-point reform program would have a decisive impact on the procurement process. A streamlined system of this sort would have only a fraction of the intervention points that now exist. And in contrast to the reform proposals calling for the creation of an independent procurement agency, there would be less bureaucracy instead of more—and more accountability overall. By resisting calls to remove the Defense Department and the armed services from the acquisitions process, the system would continue to benefit from the direct input of the people who use the weapons themselves—ensuring a strong link to the operational and strategic imperatives that are the "bottom line" in the weapons procurement business. Finally, such reforms would have a positive impact on enforcement as well: policing a more streamlined system would prove far more manageable.

The end result would be a system that is at once more responsive and responsible—and meeting those twin standards is the true test of procurement reform.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 2, 1988]

CARLUCCI'S COUNTERATTACK

Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci is mounting a formidable damage control effort in the Pentagate defense procurement scandal. Where Congress is tempted to step in and rearrange everything, Mr. Carlucci defends by counterattacking. He brought the message forcefully if tactfully to the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs yesterday. As one listener remarked, the specter of the absent and unmentioned Rep. Roy Dyson of Maryland was all over the room.

The integrity of defense procurement is vital to American security. The American people depend on the weapons to perform. Defense spending is a huge part of the economy. The faith of the American people (including the military) in their institutions is the first line of defense.

Mr. Carlucci admits the illegality of transferring secret information to favored contractors. While the criminal investigation grinds on, it is hard to know how far it goes. He is understandably more likely to define the problem too narrowly than too broadly. Mr. Carlucci warns against creating a separate acquisitions agency outside the military. He is right to consider the link between users and purchasers of weapons essential. He crusades against establishing an inspector general outside the Pentagon. To his view, this already exists in the FBI, Congress and other agencies.

Mr. Carlucci's weakest defense is against sealing shut the revolving door of people going from the Pentagon to defense industries and back. He is right that they bring

